

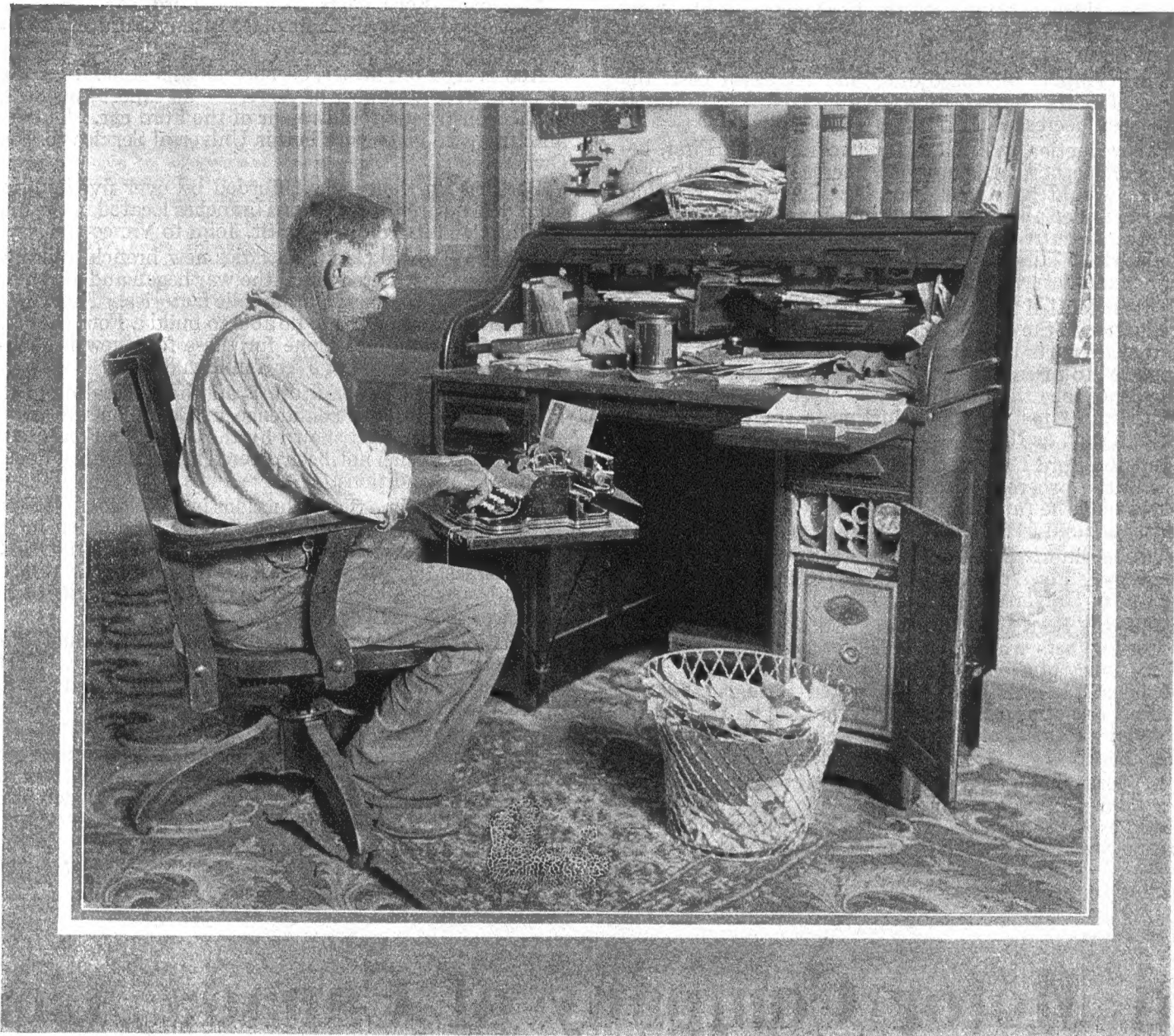
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

April 19, 1916

\$ 150 per Year



A BUSINESS FARMER

Canadian Ford Car Parts Reduced \$147 Per Car Since War Began

It is well known that the war has increased the price of practically all raw materials.

And, although all but \$16.88 worth of material that goes into the construction of the Ford car is bought right here in Canada, a high import duty adds its burden to that material that must be bought in the United States.

But in spite of increased duty and increased cost, the prices of parts that go to make up a complete Ford car have been decreased \$147 since war began.

This reduction was made for two reasons. First, because under normal conditions, increased quantity production would have made these lessened prices possible. Second, under abnormal conditions brought about by the war, the executives of this company felt it their duty as loyal British subjects to absorb these taxes of war into their manufacturing costs.

This reduction in price of parts is of first importance as a reduction in the cost of service to Ford owners. Prices of Ford spare parts have always been exceptionally low as compared to prices of parts for other cars, and under war time conditions the Ford company might have withheld, with seeming justice, any reduction in the price of parts in times such as these.

But the Ford Canadian executives had enough confidence in the progress of the Dominion and of the Empire to feel that the future prosperity of the country was sufficiently assured to warrant making these reductions.

This is improving a service already unrivalled in its efficiency. Ford, the Universal Car, can as well be named the Car of Universal Service.

Thus the Ford Company has left dollars in the pockets of Ford owners which it might have acquired were it not for its policy of the best service at the lowest cost. Even the finest piece of mechanism, often through abuse or neglect, sometimes requires attention. The remarkable economy of this Ford service is known to motorists all over the world.

In every community of any size in the Dominion there is a Ford dealer who carries a complete stock of parts and whose establishment is in itself a well equipped service station. A Ford owner, no matter where he drives his

car, is never far distant from a Ford service station that is ready to give prompt and efficient service in any emergency that may arise.

Moreover, Ford parts, as is the Ford car itself, are standardized and will fit in place in any Ford car to the thousandth part of an inch.

And every Ford dealer, because of this standardization of parts over a number of years, has an expert knowledge of the construction and repair of the Ford car. There is absolutely no guesswork in this Universal Service to Ford Owners.

Backing up the service afforded by over five hundred Ford dealers are the nine Ford branches located in the nine leading Canadian cities from St. John to Vancouver.

In four of these Canadian cities new branch buildings have been constructed since the war began and are themselves as large as many automobile factories. They are so completely equipped as to be able to build a Ford car complete. The buildings alone for these four new branches were erected at a cost of over a million dollars.

This immense expenditure is another indication of the attitude of absolute confidence in Canadian prosperity that has always been shown by the Canadian Ford executives and that has not been altered in the slightest degree by any war conditions.

At the same time that reductions in the price of Ford car parts were made there was also made a reduction in the price of the complete car. Twice—on August 1st, 1914 and August 1st, 1915, the price of the Ford car was reduced by \$60—a total reduction of \$120 in the price of the car since the start of the war.

This reduction is made on an estimated production of a definite number of cars for the coming year. Forty thousand Canadian Ford cars must be built and sold by August 1st, 1916 in order to warrant this last reduction of \$60 in price.

And here is another most emphatic expression of confidence in Canada. The Ford Canadian executives are basing everything on the continued and increasing prosperity of the Dominion.

And their judgment is being fully justified.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario

Ford Runabout	- - -	\$480
Ford Touring	- - -	530
Ford Coupelet	- - -	730
Ford Sedan	- - -	890
Ford Town Car	- - -	780

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario



All cars completely equipped,
including electric headlights.
Equipment does not include
speedometer.

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A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription is in arrears. We have continued sending you The Guide because we believed you really wanted the paper and in the full expectation that you would pay for it. We must now ask you to justify our trust in you by paying up your arrears. You cannot afford to miss a single copy of The Guide. We don't want to cut you off, but of course we cannot carry you for an indefinite period. Read what is printed below on this page. Then do your part. Write your name and address plainly on the pink coupon and mail it with a postal order for \$1.50 in the addressed envelope. If your subscription is a year in arrears send us \$3.00. Mail this coupon today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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April 19

No. 16

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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Farm Buildings Book—FREE!

House and Farm Building — Construction — Finishing — Furnishing — Equipment — Maintenance

The Guide offers its readers in this free book a special service outside of the regular editorial columns. This book will form a valuable work of reference to any farmer interested in this subject. To such it will be sent free upon request. Use the Coupon shown below.

Realizing the difficulties that Western Canadian farmers are up against in obtaining suitable, definite and practical information concerning house and barn building, finishing, decorating, painting and equipping with heating, lighting, water and sewerage systems, The Guide had a special series of articles prepared dealing with these questions. It was the aim to have these articles as practical and plainly written as possible and, above all, to be suited to the peculiar needs of this Western country. In this it has been largely successful, judging by the interest that has been taken in the series as the articles have appeared.

It was further decided, in addition to printing the articles in the paper, that the whole series should be collected and put together in a permanent form in the shape of a book and that this book should be offered free to any of our readers who desired it. To this end, therefore, The Guide has reprinted all of the articles it has run and to this has added some new material.

The book is entitled "Farm Buildings" and is well printed and bound. It is divided into three parts—House Building, Barn Building and General Articles.

Under House Building ten plans of houses are given. Each consists of complete floor plans drawn to scale and with measurements shown, together with a drawing showing the exterior view of the house. Accompanying each plan is a full architect's description giving measurements, general utility of layout, general description of materials used and cost estimates.

Under Barn Building five plans are shown, each accompanied by a full description much the same as for the houses. The barns may be described as No. 1, General Purpose Barn; No. 2, Homesteader's Barn; No. 3, Stock Barn, for dairy purposes particularly; No. 4, Stock Barn, for general stock; and No. 5, Metal Barn.

The General Articles section takes up such subjects allied to building as Lumber, its Uses and How to Purchase; Roofing Materials for Farm Buildings; The Use of Concrete on the Farm; Heating Systems for Farm Houses; Lighting Systems for Farm Houses; Water Systems for Farm Houses; Paints and Painting; and Interior Finish for Farm Houses.

The general idea has been to make the three sections link together to make in the whole a complete work of reference on this subject.

LOOK OVER THE CONTENTS OF THE GUIDE'S FARM BUILDINGS BOOK. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IT SEND IN THE COUPON AND IT WILL BE SENT YOU FREE

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HOUSE PLANS

- No. 1—\$1300, 1-storey bungalow, 4 rooms and wash room.
- No. 2—\$1600, 1-storey bungalow, 5 rooms and wash room.
- No. 3—\$4600, 2-storey, stucco, 8 rooms and bath.
- No. 4—\$3000, 1½-storey, 6 rooms, bath and wash room.
- No. 5—\$3500, 1½-storey, 7 rooms, bath and wash room.
- No. 6—\$2250, 1½-storey, 5 rooms, bath and wash room.
- No. 7—\$5300, 2-storey, 8 rooms, bath and wash room.
- No. 8—\$4700, 1½-storey, stucco, 5 rooms, bath and wash room.
- No. 9—\$4500, 1½-storey, 7 rooms, bath and wash room.
- No. 10—\$5600, 1½-storey, 8 rooms and wash room.

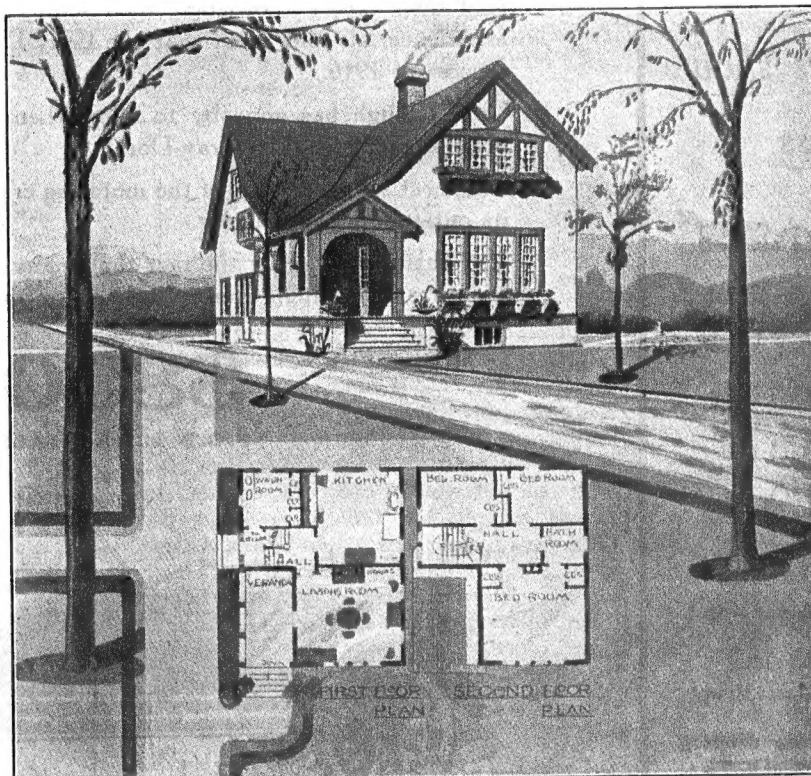


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BARN PLANS

- General Purpose . . . \$1500-\$1800
- Homesteader's Barn \$800-\$1000
- Dairy Barn \$1800-\$2000
- General Stock \$1800-\$2000
- The Use of Metal in Barn Construction.

GENERAL ARTICLES

- Lumber—Its Uses and How to Purchase
- Roofing Materials for Farm Buildings
- The Use of Concrete on the Farm
- Heating Systems for Farm Houses
- Lighting Systems for Farm Houses
- Interior Finish of Farm Houses
- Water Systems for Farm Houses
- Paints and Painting

THE GUIDE'S FARM BUILDINGS BOOK is a complete reprint of the articles on farm buildings, their construction, finishing, equipment, repair, etc., that have been appearing in its columns this winter, together with some new material. They discuss fully house and barn construction.

One of the greatest defects of books on building is that they are too general and are, in many respects, not suited to the peculiarities of any one locality such as Western Canada, for instance. This fault it has been our aim to overcome in the articles in this book. They have been prepared by Western men, are practical and are suited to our needs.

Any farmer who contemplates building a house or barn, rebuilding or adding to any building already constructed, painting or decorating or putting in equipment for heating, lighting, water or sewerage, cannot afford to be without this practical work of reference.

The Guide offers this book, therefore, as a special service to its readers. It will be sent free and postpaid upon request as long as the supply lasts. We have printed a goodly number because we expect that the demand will be heavy. The books will be sent in the order requests are received. To be sure of getting your copy send the coupon today.

This is the fourth free book that The Guide has issued this year for the benefit of its readers. In connection with the past three—Poultry, Seed Grain and Livestock—the supply was not equal to the demand. Only a limited number of these Farm Buildings books are to be printed. They will be sent out in the order coupons are received. To be sure of getting yours send the coupon today.



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Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Please send me your free book, "Farm Buildings."

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Be sure to write your name and address very plainly.

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Within Three Days - - OUTSOLD!

- ☐ In the early days of December last year the 1916 Gray-Dort was introduced to the public.
- ☐ One announcement was made—and one only. The results were astounding.
- ☐ Agents came from every corner of the Dominion. Enquiries poured in from all parts—from far Vancouver to distant Halifax they came.
- ☐ Orders were placed on a huge scale. Every hour added to the growing demand.
- ☐ Within three days the whole of our possible output for many months had been disposed of.
- ☐ Surely such an enormous and immediate demand, such prompt and distinctive recognition is evidence all-convincing that the 1916 Gray-Dort is the car of the year.



These Specifications show its completeness

Motor—Four cylinder, cast enbloc, removable head. Bore $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Stroke 5 inches. "L" head type.

Lubrication—Constant circulating splash system.

Cooling—Thermo-syphon system. Water jackets are extremely large.

Ignition—Battery type. Connecticut make.

Carburetor—One-inch improved type. Gravity feed. Capacious gasoline tank under cowl.

Transmission—Three-speed selective type.

Rear Axle—Three-quarter floating type.

Brakes—Internal expanding and external contracting.

Wheels and Rims—Artillery type, with oval spokes. Demountable rims.

Tires—30 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Non-skid rear.

Springs—Front springs semi-elliptic. Rear springs full cantilever.

Steering Gear—Irreversible worm and nut type. Left-hand drive. 16 inch steering wheel.

Bodies—Designed along the most advanced lines in body construction. They carry out the stream-line effect to perfection. Plenty of leg room in driving compartments.

Wheel Base—105 inches.

Weight—2,100 pounds.

Equipment—Westinghouse electric generator, electric starter, lights and horn, one-man top, windshield, gasoline gauge, speedometer, rear tire carrier and complete tool equipment.

For, mark you, those agents know cars, appreciate car-values. High-priced and low-priced, limousine and runabout—every class of car they have handled at one time or another.

And their expert knowledge, their selling instinct, their business experience, all told them that the Gray-Dort was the inevitable success of 1916.

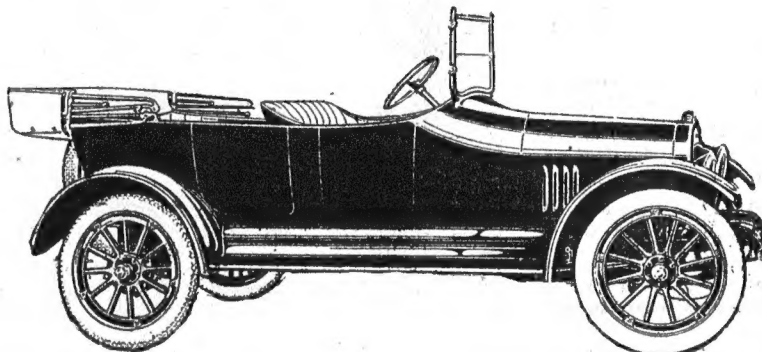
Time enough has gone by to allow them to try out this completely-equipped 1916 Gray-Dort.

The most stringent tests of the motoring critique have emphasized its outstanding superiority.

And this is proved by the fact that many of the largest of these agents are seeking, even pleading, to duplicate their original orders.

\$850

F.O.B. CHATHAM



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WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 19, 1916

FARM LABOR SITUATION

It is quite apparent that the visible supply of capable farm labor for the season's operations is about exhausted. There are quite a number of soldiers in Winnipeg who have come from the farms and who are prepared to help farmers put in the seed. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture states that there are at least 1700 soldiers in Winnipeg city alone ready to go out on the farms. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to extend the thirty days' limit to forty-five days or possibly sixty days in case farmers require help for this longer period. Many farmers in Manitoba and possibly some farther west will put in less crops rather than pay \$40 and \$50 a month for unskilled farm help. The prevailing rate of \$35 for farm labor in Manitoba is plenty high enough when the returns from the farm are considered. In Winnipeg also there are probably 2,000 non-English speaking men with more or less farm experience in the countries from which they came. They are not so valuable to the farmers as those who have had experience on western farms. All farmers in Manitoba who want efficient soldier help for thirty to forty-five days, or who want to hire these non-English speaking men for the season should apply at once to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, and in the Western provinces farmers should also apply to their departments of agriculture. Recruiting officers have pretty well drained the country districts of the West and the result will show in reduced crops. The men left on the farms are required there and unless there is better reason than is yet apparent the military authorities should not further deplete the country districts. Seeding will be general in a very few days and farmers who want help and have not secured it must be active and get their applications in at once. When putting in applications it is advisable to say the highest rate of wages they will pay for first-class help and also for help that is less experienced.

THAT APPLE DUTY

If we can judge the spirit of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, the apple growers of British Columbia will soon realize that the protected interests and the protectionist doctrine has made a donkey of them. It is estimated that there are from 4,000 to 5,000 bona-fide apple growers and those dependent upon them for whom the additional tariff tax of 50 cents a barrel was imposed by the federal parliament. When the matter was up for discussion in the House of Commons, Sir Thomas White, finance minister, made the following statement:—

"Unless this tariff change is introduced the future of the British Columbia fruit-growing industry is of a most precarious character. I do not believe that any hon. gentleman would like to see an important section of the community most seriously affected by a condition of affairs that can be remedied by legislative action in this House, and such action not taken."

Sir Thomas considered it quite just to tax all the people of the Prairie Provinces for the benefit of a handful of apple growers in British Columbia. If he were sincere in the somewhat noble sentiments which he expressed he would try to do something to lift the unfair burden off the grain growers of the prairie; but Sir Thomas is a protectionist all the time and always looks after the protected interests. The grain growers have stated their case and their intention very clearly in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture several weeks ago, as follows:—

"Whereas, at the request of the British Columbia fruit growers, the duty on apples has been raised from 40 cents to 90 cents per barrel; whereas, this is an enormously high duty—approximating 100 per cent. ad valorem on the cost of production of

apples in Canada; and whereas, the evident purpose of the imposition of this duty is to force the prairie consumer to pay a higher price for apples; therefore, be it resolved that this, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in meeting declares this to be an unrighteous attempt to exploit the prairie farmer for the benefit of British Columbia fruit land speculators, fruit growers and middlemen, and we advise the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, that if this becomes law and they are to be taxed in this manner, they pay these taxes into the federal treasury by purchasing imported apples, rather than pay the same duty together with profit thereon to British Columbia land speculators, fruit growers and middlemen."

No apples are grown in the Prairie Provinces (with trifling exceptions) and apples form one of the most important and necessary articles of diet. The tariff of 90 cents a barrel is practically 100 per cent on the cost of production and it is nothing short of a crime to punish the prairie people for eating apples. If the growers of Oregon and Washington can give us apples cheaper than anyone else, why in the name of humanity should not we be allowed to have them at that reduced cost? The prairie farmers sell their grain in open competition with the world and get not a single solitary advantage anywhere; in fact, Sir Thomas White has been one of the chief factors in refusing the grain growers the benefit of the American market, and now he turns around and punishes the grain growers by taxing their apples. If the grain growers stand firmly by their intention to purchase imported apples, the B.C. apple growers will find that they have upset their own apple cart. We fancy that the color and flavor of B.C. apples will not be very popular in the Prairie Provinces so long as that extra tariff tax remains. If the B.C. apple growers cannot grow apples at a profit let them grow something else the same as the prairie farmers have had to do. If they would join with the grain growers and force the protected interests, the railway magnates and the land speculators to get off their backs, they wouldn't need any tariff protection.

LOCATING NEW RAILROADS

Another bill to amend the Railway Act is ready for its third reading in the House of Commons. This measure proposes to vest in the railway board the power not only to fix the general location of a railway line, but to determine whether or not the public interest will be best served by the construction of such railway. At present the responsibility for such decisions rest with the railway committee and parliament. Conservation of capital expenditure and avoidance of unnecessary duplication of service are the chief reasons advanced. They are good and sufficient if the railway board would do what parliament has failed to do in this regard. Canada has carried on during the last fifteen years a program of railway building unparalleled not only in its magnitude in proportion to the population served, but also in its rapidity of completion. It is also unparalleled in sheer waste of public revenues on unnecessary lines, to say nothing of exorbitant building costs and squandering of the people's money in subsidies. No investigation is necessary to discover duplication of the most expensive kind. For 300 miles west from Edmonton the C.N.R. and G.T.P. parallel each other, opening no new territory. From Kamloops to Vancouver, a distance of over 250 miles, the C.N.R. virtually parallels the C.P.R. thru one of the most expensive places in the world over which to build a railroad. In Manitoba from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie and even west of there the same thing is evident.

What justification can be advanced for the enormous expenditure and waste on the National Transcontinental from Winnipeg to

Moncton? Other instances might be pointed out but this serves to show that utility of fixed capital was certainly not kept in mind when the charters for many sections of our railway lines were granted. Double-tracking original lines where this duplication has occurred would have increased their efficiency approximately four times. Double-tracking is infinitely less expensive than building new roads which will not be able to give efficient service for many years to come. This needless expenditure is one potent factor in the present financial condition of some of our railways. Had the extra money that was thus spent in fixed capital been put into rolling stock, whereby a greater volume of trade might have been handled, maintenance charges cut and ultimately freight rates reduced, how much greater the benefit would have been to the people of Canada. After most of the political railways (let us hope) have been built, parliament proposes to shift the responsibility on to the railway board. The whole thing appears to corroborate the inference made in the House that parliament acknowledges its inability to cope with the forces of lobbyism which have been among the main influences in deciding on new roads, their location and subsidization, for the last forty years in Canada. Why it should expect the railway board to do better we do not know. The railway board, however, would still have plenty of work to do and the opportunity to save us millions of dollars, tho we hope it would exercise its influence with better effect than it has so far done in matters of such vital importance to Western Canada as freight rates.

PATRIOTIC OCEAN PIRATES

In the current issue of the Census and Statistics Monthly published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, is given the average freight rates on wheat from Montreal and New York to Liverpool, covering a period from 1861 to the end of 1915. During that period wheat has been carried across the Atlantic for as low as 1½ cents per bushel and as high as 40 cents per bushel. The following figures furnished to the government by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, give the annual average ocean freight rates on 60 pounds of grain from Montreal to Liverpool during the season when the St. Lawrence was open for navigation:—

1861.....23.8	1880.....14.1	1898.....7.3
1862.....31.4	1881.....8.7	1899.....5.2
1863.....20.8	1882.....8.2	1900.....7.6
1864.....17.7	1883.....9.9	1901.....3.4
1865.....14.7	1884.....7.5	1902.....3.8
1866.....17.9	1885.....6.7	1903.....3.4
1867.....22.6	1886.....7.0	1904.....1.9
1868.....17.4	1887.....5.3	1905.....4.5
1869.....19.6	1888.....5.4	1906.....5.3
1870.....16.7	1889.....8.2	1907.....4.4
1871.....21.7	1890.....5.2	1908.....5.5
1872.....19.9	1891.....6.2	1909.....4.3
1873.....29.2	1892.....5.3	1910.....3.8
1874.....17.9	1893.....5.1	1911.....4.2
1875.....18.3	1894.....4.0	1912.....7.7
1876.....16.5	1895.....5.4	1913.....8.0
1877.....17.4	1896.....5.9	1914.....7.0
1878.....15.9	1897.....6.5	1915.....26.4
1879.....15.3		

These figures show a great variation in the freight charges and a very sharp advance in 1915 after the outbreak of the war. Figures furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway covering the St. Lawrence season for the years 1913-14-15 are as follows:—

1913	1914	1915
May.....9.1	May.....4.6	May.....18.3
June.....9.1	June.....4.6	June.....21.3
July.....9.7	July.....4.6	July.....21.3
Aug.....7.6	Aug.....4.6	Aug.....24.3
Sept.....7.6	Sept.....6.3	Sept.....24.3
Oct.....8.3	Oct.....6.9	Oct.....28.9
Nov.....8.0	Nov.....7.6	Nov.....39.5

The C.P.R. figures it will be noted are given by the months, showing that the rates steadily advanced each season as the crop be-

gan to move in large quantities. The freight charges from New York to Liverpool correspond very closely with the charges from Montreal to Liverpool. Prices have been steadily rising since the outbreak of the war. The figures given in the Census and Statistics Monthly of the rate from New York to Liverpool per bushel for the present crop movement beginning with September 6, 1915, till the end of December show that the toll of the steamship companies is steadily upon the up grade:—

1915		1915	
Sept. 6	24.30	Nov. 1	40.60
Sept. 13	26.40	Nov. 8	40.60
Sept. 20	28.40	Nov. 15	42.60
Sept. 27	30.40	Nov. 22	40.60
Oct. 4	40.60	Nov. 29	38.50
Oct. 11	40.60	Dec. 6	38.50
Oct. 18	40.60	Dec. 13	38.50
Oct. 25	40.60	Dec. 20	38.50
		Dec. 27	40.60

In order to bring these figures up to date we have secured from Messrs. Munn & Jenkins, Freight Brokers of New York, the freight charges during the last three months from New York to Liverpool. In January 1916, the lowest was 42 cents per bushel, February 52 cents, March 54 cents.

In commenting on the figures the government reports:—

"One of the effects of the war has been a great advance in the cost of ocean freightage. This has not been due to any appreciable extent to the risk of hostile destruction, because the allied navies, and especially the British Navy, have been able to secure and retain practically an absolute control over the maritime highways. The increased cost of freightage has been rather due to the general shortage of vessels thru internment and especially the commandeering for purposes of military transport of vessels that would otherwise be employed in the shipping trade."

It will be gathered from these figures and the carefully worded comments in this government publication that the steamships now plying the Atlantic have simply seized the opportunity afforded by the war to amass great wealth at the expense of producers and

consumers. The British and Canadian governments have practically admitted their helplessness to cope with the situation. Reports indicate that some steamers are earning profits equal to their entire cost on one trip alone. If neither government can control these ocean highwaymen they might at least tax the big bulk of their profits into the public treasury. If this robbery can be carried on in war time what is to hinder a steamship combine continuing it in time of peace? Surely there is a way to control steamships and prevent such plunder. The steamship magnates are great patriots. They love their country so much that they are carrying food to the allied armies at 600 per cent increase over ordinary charges in times of peace. The question of subsidies to Atlantic steamships will come up for discussion in the House of Commons. Here is an opportunity for the government to show its hand.

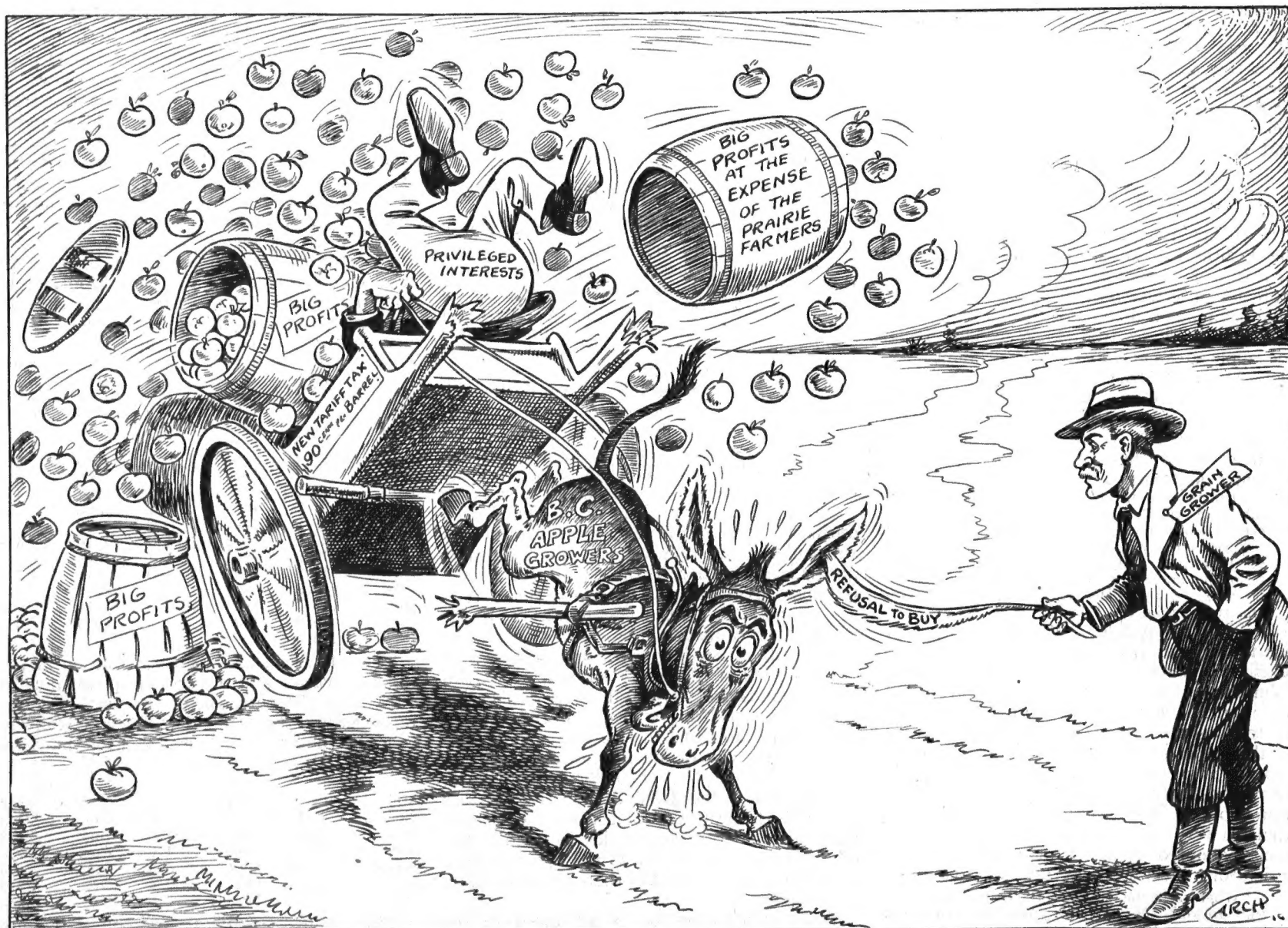
The political atmosphere of Saskatchewan has been clouded with charges of graft and corruption of various kinds. Some of the cabinet ministers as well as members of the legislature are involved in the charges, and three royal commissions are engaged in trying to discover what is truth and what is falsehood. One of the charges filed by the counsel for J. E. Bradshaw, M.P.P., accused the Hon. George Langley of accepting money from an applicant for a liquor license in return for his influence to secure the license. It will be a satisfaction to the grain growers of the West to know that the charge has been dropped. Judges Brown and Ellwood of the royal commission stated at the sitting of the commission on April 1 that there was not a single suspicion of evidence against Mr. Langley. It is gratifying when the political mud is flying so thick to know that none of it has stuck to the garments of the grain growers' representative in the Saskatchewan government.

It is expected that binder twine will cost the farmers this year from 50 to 75 per cent. more than last year on account of the monopoly in the production of Sisal fibre in the province of Yucatan, Mexico, which is the chief source of supply. Altho the monopoly is in the hands of the Yucatan government it is stated that the state has been financed by American bankers. The Dominion government could well afford to spend a considerable amount of money investigating the possibilities of manufacturing binder twine from flax straw. The amount of money which the Western farmers will lose this year thru the Sisal monopoly will total sufficient to carry on experiments of this character for the next ten years.

In keeping with the rising costs on nearly every commodity the price of paper such as The Guide is printed on has been increased about 25 per cent, and prospects are for additional increases. The paper industry of Canada has been bountifully protected by the tariff for many years, and now it is reported that the paper manufacturers are shipping their product abroad and starving the home market which has built them up at such enormous cost. This is something that should be investigated without delay.

A motion has come before the Senate to prohibit appeals from the Canadian Supreme Court to the Imperial Privy Council on all except constitutional questions. This action on the part of parliament has been overdue for about 25 years. Our Canadian courts are quite capable of interpreting Canadian laws.

The British government has decided to increase the tax on war profits by from 50 to 60 per cent over and above the already heavy tax on this source of revenue. This should be a tip to the Canadian minister of finance, who is in search of more revenue.



UPSETTING THE APPLE CART

The probable effect on the British Columbia apple growers of the increased duty on apples

The Brown Mouse

A story of a Rural School in which the Boys and Girls learned "to do" things

By Hopkins Moorhouse

Here is an unusual book, well worth the reading—unusual because it is a serious treatment in fiction form of the vital problem of rural schools and because it may be read for the genuine interest of the story itself as well as for the wider aspects of its subject matter. The author, Herbert Quick, was formerly the editor of "Farm and Fireside" and is well known for his book "The Good Ship Earth" and other works. He is a close student of all agricultural questions, believing that nothing can be more important than the welfare of that third of the population which feeds the other two-thirds; as the foundation of all agricultural efficiency he turns naturally to the rural schoolhouse.

"The Brown Mouse" is the story of a Lincoln in the country classroom—a lanky, gawky, raw-boned, ill-clad farm hand whom the community has always considered "as odd as Dick's hatband." He is an off ox. Instead of playing cards in the haymows on rainy days or raiding melon patches and orchards or playing pool in the village saloon like the rest of the boys, he was to be found at home "reading to rags" such cheap paper editions of standard authors as he could acquire from time to time and otherwise cultivating and seeding his mind even as he cultivated and seeded the acres of his employer for the meagre living of which he and his mother made the best. Jolted into ambition by the disdain with which his employer's daughter meets his advances, he finally takes charge of the district school and proceeds to upset the curriculum and put to practical test his own ideas of elementary education. In short, Jim Irwin proves himself a "brown mouse."

Colonel Woodruff, for whom he worked as a field hand, explains the meaning of the expression. A fellow in Edinburgh crossed the Japanese waltzing mouse with the common white mouse and every once in awhile got out of his hybrids a brown mouse. It wasn't a common house mouse, this, but a wild mouse which ran away and bit and gnawed and raised hob. Justin Morgan was a Brown Mouse, for instance, and founded what the Colonel considered the greatest breed of horses in the world. Napoleon Bonaparte was a Brown Mouse. So was George Washington. So was Peter the Great. Whenever a Brown Mouse appeared he changed things.

Chosen by Accident

Jim Irwin was chosen for the Woodruff School by a fluke. The three members of the school-board were deadlocked on three favorite candidates and more as a joke than anything else Jim Irwin was asked to speak at the meeting. He handled the three directors without gloves and dumped all the fallacies of the orthodox school methods into the hopper of his sarcasm to such good effect that he caused a slight sensation.

"In all the years I attended this school," he said, "I never did a bit of work in school which was economically useful. It was all dry stuff copied from the city schools. No other pupil ever did any real work of the sort farmers' boys and girls should do. We copied city schools—and the schools we copied are poor schools. We made bad copies of them, too. If either of you three men were making a fight for a new kind of rural school, I'd say fight. But you aren't. You're just making individual fights for your favorite teachers."

The upshot of it was that each director, expecting that the other two would vote otherwise, cast a vote for Jim Irwin so that he would have one vote for him and not feel too badly the failure of his candidature. (He was liked pretty well in the neighborhood). To everybody's surprise Jim Irwin's name was picked three times out of the hat and there was nothing anybody could do but declare him elected as teacher of the school for the ensuing year.

The New Idea

In this ironical manner did the radical young man obtain his chance. He made friends with all the children in the district and thru them with their parents and the attendance at school broke all records. The boys and girls went because they grew so keenly interested in their new teacher's methods of instruction they couldn't stay away. While the blackboards were covered with exercises and outlines of lessons in language, history, mathematics, geography, they were not lessons taken from the text-books.

"The problems in arithmetic were calculations as to the feeding value of various rations for livestock, records of laying hens and computation as to the excess of value in eggs produced over the cost of feed. Pinned to the wall were market reports on all sorts of farm products, and especially numerous were the statistics on the prices of cream and butter. There were files of farm papers piled about and racks of agricultural bulletins. In one corner of the room was a type-writing machine and in another a sewing machine. Parts of an old telephone were scattered about on the teacher's desk. A model of a piggery stood on a shelf, done in cardboard. Instead of the usual collection of text-books in the desk, there were hectograph copies of exercises, reading lessons, arithmetical tables and essays on various matters relating to agriculture."

One morning perhaps various dishes of grain specimens and grass seeds might be waiting. By each would be a card bearing the name of the farm from which one of the older pupils had brought it. Each lot would be put up in a small cloth bag, made by one of the little girls as a sewing exercise; each card had provided a lesson in penmanship for the younger boys and girls and contained heads under which to enter the number of grains of the seed examined, the number which grew, the percentage of viability, number of alien weed seeds and other sorts, names of these adulterants, weight of true and vitalized and of foul and alien and dead seeds, the value per bushel in the local market and the real market value of the samples after dead seeds and alien matter had been subtracted.

Farm Arithmetic

The pupils themselves concocted their problems in arithmetic: "If in each 250 grains of wheat in Mr. Ezra Bronson's bins 30 are cracked, dead or otherwise not capable of sprouting, what per cent. of the seed will grow?" "If the foul seed and dead wheat amount to one-eighth by weight of the mass, what did Mr. Bronson pay per bushel for the good wheat, if it cost him \$1.10 in the bin, and what per cent. did he lose by the adulterations and the poor wheat?"

Even the very small scholars were not left without interesting things to do. Under the leadership of the pupil who had been appointed weed-seed monitor they played a game of forfeits. Each child would be encouraged to bring some sort of weed from the winter fields, preferably one the seed of which still clung to the dried receptacles, but anyhow a weed. Some pupils would bring merely empty tassels, some bare stalks, and some seeds winnowed from the grain in their father's bins. With these they played forfeits. One of their number having become "IT," he would

be presented with a seed, stalk or head of a weed and if he could tell the name of the weed the child who brought the specimen became "IT" and the name was written on slates or tablets, the new "IT" telling where the weed or seed was collected. If any pupil brought in a specimen the name of which he himself could not give correctly, he paid a forfeit. If a specimen was brought in not found in the school cabinet—which soon contained a considerable collection—it was placed there and the best penman in the school wrote a label for it.

New and Old Clash

Naturally all this excitement and interest caused a buzz in the school, which appeared disorderly. Jim Irwin had his pupils coming earlier than the regular hour and often remaining later or coming back on Saturdays when there was something special in which they were interested. Jim and some of the boys even worked certain evenings at the boys' request. All of which caused much talk among the conservatively inclined parents. The idea that there could be anything fundamentally sane in overturning old and tried school methods, under which they had been educated, seemed absurd. To be sure everybody had always favored "more practical education" and Jim Irwin's farm arithmetic, farm physiology, farm reading and writing, cow-testing exercises, seed analysis, corn clubs and the tomato, poultry and pig clubs which he was proposing to have in operation the next summer—these seemed highly practical, of course; BUT—!

It was true that young Newt Bronson had quit smoking and frequenting the pool-room and was buckling enthusiastically into the school work; that the children were continually coming home and taking a genuine interest in the work of the home farm, asking questions and frequently demonstrating where saving could be made in various operations; BUT—!

Likewise it was noticeable that the boys and girls were learning a lot of practical things about the working of the rural telephone thru talks and demonstrations given by actual linemen who happened to be in the district making repairs; that similar lectures and demonstrations were given by others who were called in by the new teacher; BUT—!

Well, this wasn't school teaching! Where was the culture? The children wouldn't know anything but cows and hens and soils and grains! And how would their boys and girls appear when the parents got fixed so they could move to town. They wouldn't have any culture at all!

Feeling began to run high in the Woodruff district and it culminated in a request that the County Superintendent revoke the contract which engaged Jim Irwin

as teacher of the Woodruff School. Miss Jennie Woodruff was County Superintendent, the same young lady who had scorned the awkward farm hand's advances and jolted him into ambition by her disdain. They had been boy and girl sweethearts and were still good friends tho differing in their idea of educational methods. So here we have the story interest at work thruout, ending in the girl being called upon to sit in judgment upon the man she was learning to respect thru the sheer force of his expanding ideas.

Jim's Educational Ideas

The whole neighborhood turned out for that meeting when Jim Irwin was on the carpet. He admitted most of the allegations thrown at him. "He had practically ignored the text-books. He had burned the district fuel and worn out the district furniture early and late and on Saturdays! He had introduced domestic economy and manual training to some extent by sending the boys to the workshops and the girls to the kitchens and sewing-rooms of the farmers who allowed those privileges. He had used up a great deal of time in studying farm conditions. He had induced the boys to test the cows of the district for butter-fat yield. He was studying the matter of a co-operative creamery. He hoped to have a blacksmith shop on the schoolhouse grounds sometime, where the boys could learn metal working by repairing the farm machinery and shoeing the farm horses. He hoped to install a co-operative laundry in connection with the creamery. He hoped to see a building sometime, with an auditorium where the people would meet often for the moving picture shows, lectures and the like, and he expected that most of the

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THE RURAL SCHOOL

The story of "The Brown Mouse," told on this page, is an effort to illustrate in fiction form the new idea of rural school education. The old notion that the three R's were the only thing necessary to teach in the rural school has long been abandoned. Modern ideas are spreading thruout the rural districts of the Prairie Provinces. We want to publish in The Guide the work that our best schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are accomplishing; what is being done to make the school life and work more interesting to the country boys and girls and of more practical value to them in their future life. It is taken for granted that the school book knowledge is being systematically drilled into the pupils. We would like to know what is being done in the way of school gardens, school fairs, school clubs, organized play, better school-houses and school equipment; what success has followed the serving of hot lunches at noon and how it is carried out; is any sewing, cooking, manual training, etc., being taught? Are the pupils learning of the life, habits and economic value of wild birds and animals? Are they learning to know and identify the weeds and wild flowers and their relative value? Can they all recognize noxious weeds and do they know the best method of exterminating them? Are the children learning farm arithmetic and other farm problems in the school? Are they devoting any study to the lives of really great men and women? What are they learning about the system of government prevailing in their province and country? Is the "teaching," that is, the school teacher's home, a success? Are the parents taking any more interest in the school work? What is the attitude of the parents to new-fangled notions in school teaching? We shall be glad to have these questions and all others relating to the modern development of the rural school and its work discussed in letters from pupils, parents, teachers and trustees. We particularly want to know of the work of individual schools in the various communities.

These letters and discussions must relate only to purely rural schools, either one or two rooms. We are not considering the consolidated school or the village school at the present time. We would also like to receive good photographs to illustrate the letters, showing particularly attractive school buildings, grounds or pictures of special school work being done. There is no limit to the length of these letters, but they must be written on one side of the paper only and sent in folded, not rolled. Letters must reach The Guide office not later than May 30. To the writer of each one of the best ten letters we receive we will donate a copy of this remarkable book, "The Brown Mouse," which is not only a mighty interesting story, but the best stimulant for better rural education now in print. Address all letters to Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Protectionist Fallacies Exposed

A speech delivered by Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. at a luncheon of The Free Trade League of Canada in Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg, on April 4, 1916

When I received a letter informing me that a body to be known by the ambitious title of the Free Trade League of Canada had been formed, you will not be surprised to know that I felt that at least I ought to be a member of it. After I read further in the letter and learned that I had been elected one of its honorary presidents, I can assure you that I felt that I was the recipient of a very distinguished honor.

I think it is of good augury for the League that I should have on my right at this luncheon a lady who comes from Manchester (Mrs. Holling, a member of the executive), and much as people may today laugh at what is called the Manchester school believe me, the doctrines of the Manchester school, properly understood, are founded upon the doctrines of the New Testament, and, in the end, like all other truth, will prevail. So that if we are to have a Manchester school in this country, I repeat, I don't know that we could have founded it under more happy auspices than in the presence of the lady on my right. And certainly there is no better place to found it than in the central metropolis of Canada that I have the honor of visiting today.

Time is Opportune

Now, I dare say some critics will think that we could have found a more opportune moment for the foundation of this league. Well, I demur to that view. I think the moment is opportune, and the people who talk most about a truce, after all, seem to think that the truce is a very good thing to be observed by the side of it that they don't belong to. That is so, I think, more or less, in the general field of politics, both in this country and in the Old Country. But, certainly, on this trade question, there is no truce so far as our Protectionist friends are concerned. On both sides of the Atlantic they are discussing, in press and on platform and in parliament, trade conditions as they are to exist after the war. When a Protectionist comes to me and tells me that we must throw away our shibboleths, the shibboleth he is thinking of is my shibboleth. He wants me to throw away my shibboleth determined all the time to stick to his like grim death. That is the position, then, of most of those who tell us that this is not an opportune time to discuss things of a controversial nature.

At the very time they give this friendly advice you have people in the Old Country who are talking in so many words of a policy of permanent economic hostility to our present enemies. I think the same idea has found expression both in the Canadian Parliament and in many of the newspapers of Canada, and is finding all too common expression, according to my view, in the ordinary walks of life, where men converse with one another. This idea of permanent economic hostility to our present enemies is being coupled with our old friend of mutual Imperial preference within the Empire and with the various portions of the Empire, and with it are now being coupled our present Allies.

Room for All Reformers

Now you know what I have said is accurate history as to what is going on on one side of the question. Well, it appears to me that when that kind of an argument is being put forward; when Protectionists are realizing that protection needs the adventitious help of spurious loyalty to help it out, I think it is most opportune that there should have been formed a Free Trade League of Canada to offset it. And let me say at this juncture that as a progressive form of thought a Free Trade league is a peculiarly happy organization.

Because if the tariff be a bad thing then all reformers ought to be members of the Free Trade League. Single-taxers, Income-taxers, Labor men, Socialists, fundamental reformers of all kinds, ought all to find themselves under this banner. Because until you have cleared the ground of the robbery and the rottenness which free traders believe rest upon the tariff, you cannot build up any of the other reforms in which their parties are interested. So I look at it. If you accept that view, then, however you may classify yourselves, I hope you will all be members of the Free Trade League of Canada and work amongst these classes to increase their appreciation of it.

Now I propose in the few minutes I intend to keep you to devote myself entirely to as non-contentious an examination of the proposition to which I have just referred which is being put forward on both sides of the Atlantic, as is possible to a somewhat contentious man where fiscal matters are concerned.

Economic Hostility Immoral

Perhaps you will allow me to start out by saying that as regards a permanent economic hostile policy towards our enemies there are good grounds for thinking that it is morally indefensible. I don't think it is morally defensible, and I am old-fashioned enough to believe that if you can prove a thing to be morally indefensible, you need not go much further in condemnation of it.

To get the right hang of this end of the question we want to ask ourselves: What is it we are fighting about, and whom is it we are fighting? Now, I don't think I could quote two authorities who ought to carry me further in Canada than the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When these two gentlemen are in perfect agreement, you can be nearly sure that they are nearly right, because these two gentlemen have a tendency to deny everything that the other says. You can take my word for it if you haven't heard of it.

In the short war session Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, in the first speech referring to the war, that we

ism of the race, and to a better state of affairs in the nearer approach of the millenium we long for. (Loud cheers.)

Protection is Cowardly

It took some time to get you round that corner, but I see that most of you have arrived. (Laughter.) Now that is our position as free traders from the moral point of view. I just want to touch on another point in a sentence. Perhaps the most despicable thing about protection in wartime, anyhow, is its cowardice. I read again and again with delight that sentence in which Emerson, one of the greatest men of mark that this continent has produced, protests against the rank injustice done to the workman by cunningly devised tariffs, and he adds with manliness, "Let your work speak for you." Protection in its essence is a cowardly thing, and there is nothing morally grand about cowardice.

What is the source of the greatness of Britain from this point of view? It is the fact that Britain goes into the world with the watchword of "A fair field and no favors," letting all come and strive who care to come, and saying to them, "We will win or take a beating every time." That is the language and the attitude of a strong man well set up on his limbs.

Grain Growers' Policy

I sometimes tell them in the House of Commons that I wish the apple growers of British Columbia and the manufacturers of Ontario would take a leaf out of the book of the grain growers of the plains and the cattle raisers of Alberta. What is that leaf? Why, it is this: That we raise such fine wheat and such beautiful beef that we defy competition, let it come from where it may. That is the kind of man the world has got to beat, and that is the kind of country one would be proud to inhabit.

So much for the moral aspect of the question, and I have only time to touch on one aspect of it today. I have given you some grounds, some points, from which you can think out this question along this moral aspect of it. The next thing I want to say about it is that the policy that I am referring to appears to me not only morally indefensible, but economically unsound, and the one follows the other, ladies and gentlemen. It follows the other just as surely as night does the day, because truth is a whole, and what is morally right will never be economically wrong. Never! What is morally right will be economically right, and what is morally wrong will be economically wrong. View it from the narrowest standpoint, from the point I raised in connection with my previous argument. Let me ask again: What are we fighting for and whom are we fighting? I have already asked: What are we fighting for? Well, I answer that question by saying: We are fighting for a better world, and I am optimistic enough to believe that that will come. But I think we are also fighting for victory, are we not? There is no one in Winnipeg, I am sure, who doubts that we are fighting for victory and that we are sure to obtain it. We must obtain it, because our cause is the right cause.

Indemnity Paid in Goods

What is to follow victory? In conversation I have asked everyone who has put up the point of view I am combatting: When you have beaten the Germans, are you going to get an indemnity and make them pay thru the nose to Belgium and to France? Their reply is invariably in the affirmative, and then I ask them how they propose that Germany shall make her payments. In most cases that was something they hadn't thought of. They look at me for a minute and then ask me how will it be done? I tell them there is only one way in the world in which it can be done. I say: You don't propose that Belgium and France should take the payments of the indemnity in the shape of depreciated marks, for they would soon exhaust the marks of Germany?

Now, it is the A, B, C of economics that if an indemnity is to be paid to the winning country, that indemnity must be paid in goods sent by the losing country. That is the A, B, C of economics. You can be as sure of that as that you are in Winnipeg at the present moment. So that that rule supplies

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BREAKING UP SCRUB LAND FOR CROP

were not fighting with the German people, and Sir Robert Borden, who followed him, hastened to dot his i's and stroke his t's and to repeat the same sentiment. Well, but if we are not fighting with the German people it would appear to me to be rather stupid, in the middle of a war, when people's thinking is perhaps not done with the greatest possible accuracy, to lay down the doctrine that you are going to fight them directly the war is over. It seems to me that such a doctrine is not logical, and I think it is quite indefensible from an intellectual point of view.

Fighting a System Only

What are we fighting? We are fighting a wrong system. We are fighting a form of government. We are fighting autoocracy; we are fighting autoocracy in people, who, in one sphere of their activities are militarists, but in another sphere of their activities are protectionists, because militarists and protectionists in Germany are the same people, bear in mind. So the argument of our friends just at this point is that after beating this system in Germany, we are to take it up and imitate it in the British Empire. That is not a very defensible position, as far as I can see. These new clothes in which protection flaunts itself don't commend themselves any more to me than the wretched old garments which were insufficient to cover its nakedness.

We are fighting militarism, but what are we looking for? Are we looking for an opportunity of imitating militarism; of picking up the very things which have led to this war? Surely not. Surely we are looking for a better time for the people of the world. Surely we are looking for a drawing closer together of the democracies of the world, looking away from these separate, narrow nationalistic ideas to the brotherhood, to the international-

Farm Experiences

ROMNEY MARSH AND DOWN BREEDS

Last season I imported a bunch of Romney Marsh sheep, and I have been well satisfied with the results thus far. They have exceeded my expectations in the way they have wintered and the growth they have made. I feel confident that the introduction of the Romney Marsh sheep will prove a great improvement to my flock. From what I have been able to observe, they are well adapted to farm or range conditions in Western Canada. This is no doubt due to their ambitious natures and strong constitutions. They are very large and have an excellent fleece of wool of good, fine quality.

In regard to the various Down breeds, the Shropshires crossed with the Rambouillets have given me very good results on the range. However, there are several faults with this cross: (1) The wool does not get long enough for staple use; (2) I have experienced great difficulty with wool blind lambs during the first winter. Of course they have their advantages, chief among which is the good quality of mutton and the heavy, fine, wool which strikes a happy medium.

The Oxford has a very open, loose fleece, but in my experience has not as strong a constitution as is desirable. The Oxford gives perhaps better results from a farm standpoint in the production of lambs for market, one point which attracts the practical farmer more than the wool production.

Hampshires, in my estimation, are better adapted to range conditions than the Oxfords, and I believe would give just as good results as a farm sheep. The only reason they have not been used more in the West is because they have not been sufficiently well introduced. There are only a few breeders of pure-bred sheep in the West. Most farmers go into the sheep business as cheaply as possible, and some go out the same way.

R. C. HARVEY.

Lethbridge.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT

I notice in returns this year from Winnipeg that there has been shipped to the terminals over two and a quarter million bushels of smutty wheat. This seems a large loss to the province. I have had no smut in wheat for fourteen years, and I use only one-half pound of formalin to a barrel of water, but I add ten pounds of salt, and I could sow the worst tagged wheat after using the above solution and have no smut. I wanted to change seed with a neighbor some years ago and, when I went for it, on a shelf in the granary was a large package of bluestone. I thought he had never treated his seed wheat in the spring, for it was black with smut. However, I took what I wanted for seed and treated it as above stated, and it produced no smut. This may help those bothered with this nuisance.

A FARMER.

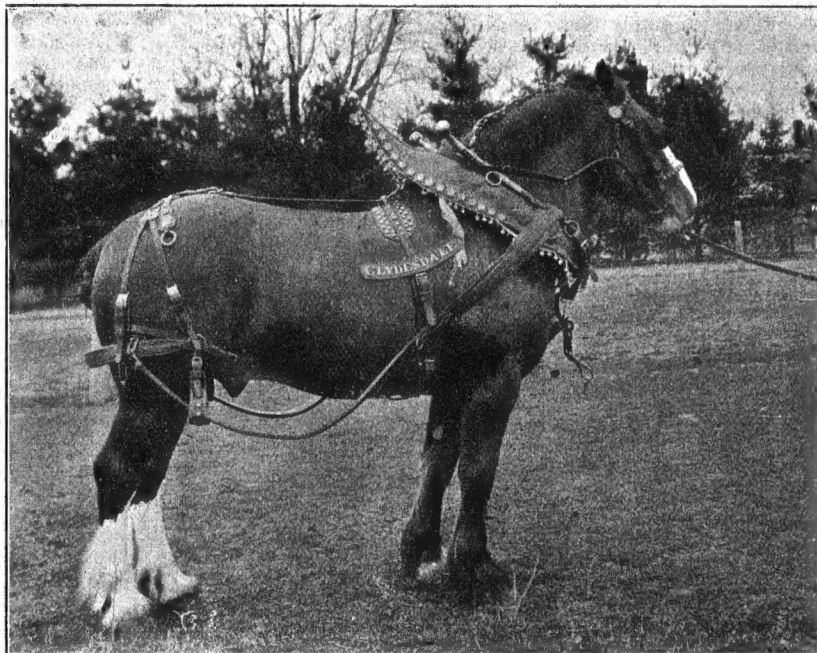
COUCH GRASS CONTROL

I was much interested in the letter of W.I.T., Alta., on the control of couch grass. The principle in his method being very similar to that which I have found so successful in killing this weed, only I found it possible to completely dispose of couch grass three years in succession by certain fallowing methods and only one plowing. This is done about the end of May, when the grass is ripe and the soil is not yet dried out. The plowing is done well, cutting two inches below all roots and the furrow completely inverted, which leaves two inches of clean soil on the surface. After packing, a surface mulch is kept by discing lightly once in ten days thru the summer, not letting any green blade show thru. This checks the growth of the underground rootstocks equally well, as they get neither sufficient air nor light and, the ground being moist, they rot. The double plowing and harrowing in, say, a space of two weeks, may be as good, but some roots will be dragged to the surface, and these are so tenacious of life that unless they are all taken off the field they form the nucleus of another live root system to continue the trouble. I find the way to completely dispose of it in one season is to bury the roots deeply and keep the surface black with

We invite our readers to contribute their experiences to this page. Letters suggesting new ideas along any line of farm work will be welcomed and all that we can use will be paid for at our regular rate of 25 cents per hundred words. Write on one side of the paper only and send your ideas on each subject on a separate sheet. Favorable and unfavorable experiences are alike acceptable and by exchanging ideas on this page our readers will be able to obtain a great deal of very valuable information from each other.

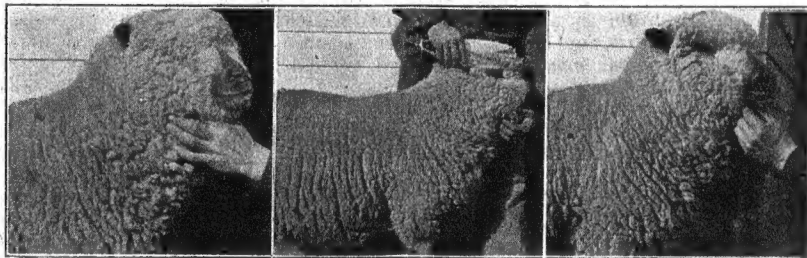
the disc, but never use the duck-foot cultivator and the harrow as little as possible.

The letter of F.M., Sask., on harrowing for weed control emphasized a point I, too, learned in the



A draft gelding of good type and quality. This kind always commands top prices. Recently they have been selling to Eastern U.S.A. markets for \$260 to \$315. Only big, quality sires can get this class of drafter.

past season. He harrowed oats three and a half inches high for French weed. This made the oats later in maturing, gave a heavier appearing stand of grain and killed many of the weeds, but not all. I found it did the same for me in wheat, with the same weed to contend with. I treated another part of the field differently with much better results. By keeping the harrow following close to the seeder and packing at once I retained the moisture in the surface two inches of soil. When the grain was showing thru less than one inch, millions of weed seeds near the surface had just formed the first leaf and were scarcely visible. I harrowed at this stage with a heavy harrow, driving briskly and stirring all the soil. The result was a very clean crop, hardly a weed escaping, and a few more grew after the surface soil was loosened up and dried out. There was no setback of the grain or smothering of the young plants, which happened when I harrowed a patch when the grain was three inches long for comparison. The weeds were then firmer rooted



Clipping the wool from around the eyes of a Shropshire. The value of the excessive covering of wool on the Shrops' face has been seriously questioned by some breeders and by many men raising grade sheep for commercial purposes only. "Wool blindness" is a cause of much inconvenience and considerable loss every winter, particularly under range conditions.

and only half were destroyed. I conclude that for any grain or any annual or biennial weeds the best results from harrowing growing grain are obtained when the ground is packed after the seeder and followed with a heavy harrow just as the grain is showing thru the ground.

T. W. W.

Manitoba.

NO MORE LOOSE HORSES

It is often convenient to have a snap attached to the end of the tie line for trying the horses in the stable. Many farmers object to the use of the snap for fastening the horses on account of the snap frequently coming unsnapped during the night. For many years we had trouble from this source but have at last found a remedy. We came to the conclusion that the cause of the horses getting loose was the rope where it fastened onto the snap being too stiff, so we took about six inches of small chain and attached this to the rope, then fastened the snap to the chain. Since doing this we have never had a horse get loose in the stables by getting unsnapped. Previous to this scarcely a night passed that at least one horse would get loose.

Man.

W. M. C.

SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

I learned in 1915 that, alfalfa sowed in the spring of 1914, thirty inches apart, in rows, at its second cutting produced 2,480 pounds of well-dried hay to the acre, and that the first cutting was nearly as heavy. I learned that if alfalfa is cut in the morning, raked and cocked in the afternoon, let stand for a week or ten days, then turned over to the sun for two or three hours, then drawn in, that it will not heat in the stack, and comes out as green as when cut. That Semipalatinsk alfalfa, a Russian variety, is a rapid grower, a profuse bloomer, from June to September, but with me made but little seed, and what it did make was very late. Being a Russian variety, found growing wild upon the high plateaus, and, of course, never cut, I concluded that if I wanted seed, it ought not to be cut. Inasmuch as it made no seed I intend to cut a first crop and let the second seed, and watch the results.

Sask.

J.R.L.

SOME SHEEP STATISTICS

I have thought a few figures on the comparative wool production of different countries might be interesting to your readers, particularly in view of war conditions. With these

I have incorporated figures on sheep population. The latter are compiled by the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture and the former by the National Association of Wool Growers and are the best estimates available. Some of these figures, when the comparatively small area of these countries is considered, make Canada's production look small indeed:

Country.	No. of Sheep.	Wool Produced.
United States (1915) ..	49,956,000 (Includes lambs)	288,777,000
Canada (1915) ..	2,038,662	11,000,000
United Kingdom (1915) ..	27,552,136	121,200,043
France ..	13,483,185	75,000,000
Germany (1914) ..	5,451,570	25,600,000
Austria-Hungary (1914) ..	12,337,867	41,600,000
Italy ..	11,162,926	21,500,000
Australia and Tasmania (1915) ..	82,011,606	569,775,000
New Zealand (1915) ..	24,465,526	197,266,914
British Africa ..	157,761,470	157,761,470
British India (1914) ..	23,090,000	60,000,000
Russia ..	46,381,000	320,000,000
Argentina ..	83,545,931	264,500,000
Total World ..	633,397,658	2,836,519,000

Approximately forty per cent. of the world's wool production is found in Great Britain and her colonies. The very small production of Germany and Austria-Hungary — not equal to France alone, is interesting. Turkey and the Balkans produce some 90,500,000 pounds all told, most of which has doubtless been available to the central powers and themselves. Cotton has doubtless been used to good advantage there since the war began, and they possibly had a certain amount stored up and have been able to import some, but their supply of woollens must be running low. Even now they are reported to be storing large quantities in the United States pending the close of the war.

Small Canadian Sheep Production

The relative importance sheep raising occupies in some of the states of the American Union in comparison with Canada ought to be interesting to Guide readers. The following I ran across a few days ago in looking up statistics of wool production

Continued on Page 37

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

SPRING CLEANING

Every woman is conscious of it, that restless, uneasy fever which comes with the spring of the year, and which presages an epidemic of spring cleaning. It fluctuates slightly with the weather, becoming urgent on bright sunny days and subsiding when the weather suffers a temporary relapse into winter temperatures, but from the season of the first real thaw until it has found an outlet in the overturning of the entire household contents it is never entirely extinguished.

With some women nothing short of a complete migration to a new home will alleviate its intensity, and from the last of March to the first of June moving vans scurry about the streets collecting and depositing the household goods of those in whom the migratory instinct is strongest, or those who are in a position to indulge in it.

The great majority of women, being obliged to vent their restlessness on a more or less permanent abiding place, get a vast amount of satisfaction out of the turmoil of house-cleaning. The actual work is unpleasant, but the complete taking apart and putting together again, generally in a slightly altered form, of the fittings of a room gives a sense of change and freshness which is an immense relief to the feelings.

In our grandmother's day the thing ended there, tho it is questionable whether the regeneration of a single house ever quite satisfied a woman's passion for cleaning up. Today, having established the theory that a woman's domain is not bounded by the four walls of a house, women are looking about for new worlds to conquer. They have found them in the weed-grown cemetery, in the stable yard with its piles of manure which provide a breeding home for flies, in the school yard, which is a very desert of desolation and neglect in many school districts. Here is work crying out to be done, and work in which women have been specializing for centuries.

Small wonder then that when the idea of cleaning up and beautifying the district once takes root among bright and progressive women, it grows and flourishes like a tropical plant. Here, at any rate, women are sure of themselves. They have been dealing with dirt, without compromise, since the days of pinafores. They know all the tricks of the trade and the short cuts to success. The small boy, alleged to be irrepressible, becomes meek and bidable, and does their will without question, and even the adult males submit to an astonishing amount of bossing and ordering about.

The old siege of spring cleaning, in which each individual woman concentrated her energies on her own home, was nothing to this onslaught of the accumulated energy of fifteen or twenty women upon the dirt of the whole district.

If those who live in districts where there is a flourishing woman's club have not been struck with this cyclone of energy yet, let them not become too sure of immunity. It will break out some day, if not this spring then next spring or the spring after, and be all the more strenuous because of the delay.

PREPAREDNESS

At the beginning of the war much was said by economists, and good-hearted people generally, to the effect that this was the last war; that it was a war to kill war. Many a mother sent her son in the happy belief that he was going to help to do the thing up once and for all, and have done with it. Now, even the pacifists among the economists are admitting that there was not the slightest ground for this optimism, that there is no substantial evidence that this is likely to be the last war. On the other hand there are rather disquieting signs that this is only a little preliminary scuffle which will be followed by wars of increasing frightfulness as the genius of man is bent more and more to the monstrous task of creating instruments of human slaughter.

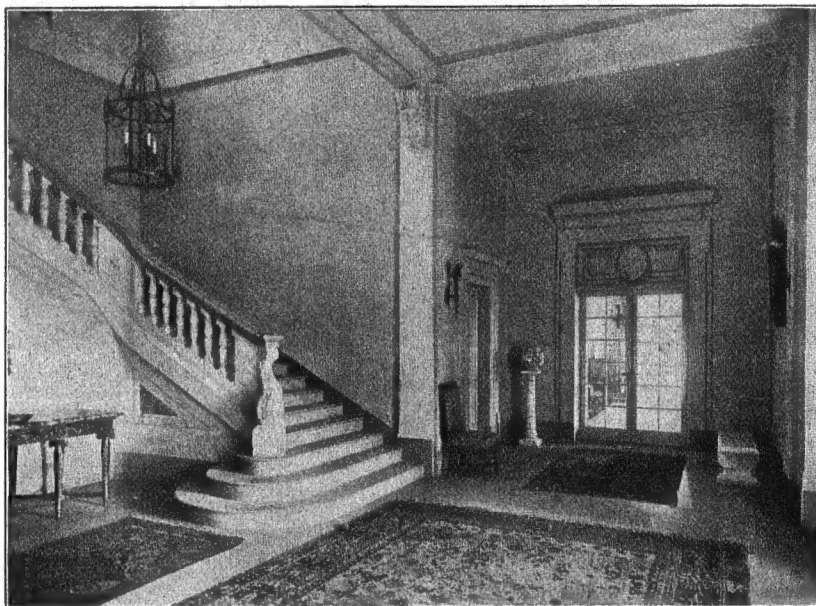
The republic to the south of us is full of militarists who are shouting the old dirge, "In times of peace prepare for war. The way to have peace is to be ready to fight." They have been chanting it in England and Germany for the last fifty years, and they have both been getting ready as hard as ever they were able, England on the seas and Germany on land and sea, and the result is not peace but war.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

SOCIALISM AND WAR

The article of Old Farmer, in the issue of January 26, is remarkable for its sweeping assertions, is unique in furnishing evidence conspicuous by its absence. What evidence is offered to prove that Socialists have fallen down on woman suffrage? None! The burden of proof does not rest with the negative, but I will go beyond its province and refer him to an article on this page in the December 15, 1915, issue, which sets forth in part the provisions of the Social-Democratic platform of all countries, and provides for woman suffrage. Therefore, when the Social-Democrats of all countries cast their ballot, they cast over eleven million votes for woman suffrage. Does that mean that they have "fallen down"? Now, if I ask my friend "to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," he no doubt will answer that it is a physical impossibility. Then how would it be to say, "You have fallen down notably and lamentably"? So when he asks a minority in the various belligerent countries to maintain peace, he is asking the same as I, a physical impossibility.

Before me is a verbatim speech recently made by the spokesman, Scheidemann, of the majority of the Socialists in the German Reichstag, wherein it shows that they refrained from voting for the war credits until war was declared on August 4, 1914; that on the same day they made a demand that the war should end as soon as safety was assured and their



Illustrating the great charm of beautiful wall spaces

enemies inclined to accept peace; also a demand that the war be ended by a peace that should make friendly relations with their neighbors possible. These demands are still being presented to the chancellor. Further on he says: "We and our party comrades in other countries were too weak to prevent it." He closes with the wish that his country shall have the honor of being the first to take a decisive step towards peace. Thus far, however, these demands have fallen on deaf ears. The profits out of the war to the profit mongers taste good, even if they are smeared with blood. Furthermore, Socialism is not the system of production and distribution in any of the belligerent countries. Now, if it is not, how can my friend sustain an indictment against something that does not exist.

Has Christianity Fallen Down?

Would he say about Christianity what he said about Socialism, viz.: "The life is gone out of it and it is proved to be no remedy for the world's evils," remembering that majorities exist in this case instead of minorities and also that the propaganda of peace and the brotherhood of man has been presented for almost two thousand years as against fifty years? If he will not, then his reasoning has "fallen down lamentably and notably."

That "yellow book" bears the earmarks of a capitalist production when it says, "The Socialists see no solution of the present over-production and over-population." If there is anything that the Socialists claim a solution for it is this very thing.

Suppose a producer gets two dollars per day and produces five dollars in value, he lacks the ability to buy back the equal of his production. Again, suppose this producer gets five dollars per day and produces five dollars in value, he has the purchasing power to buy back the social equivalent of his production; therefore there can be no over-production.

Under the present system it is incumbent upon the capitalist to consume the difference between two and five, for he alone has the purchasing power to do it. If he fails in this there will be an accumulation of produce. Many capitalists strive hard to do this by keeping a large retinue of servants and living in luxury themselves. And also by using a portion of this three dollars in erecting new appliances for the further exploitation of labor.

When we get down to brass tacks this three dollars is what is known as "surplus value," and is the crux of the whole matter. It is the nucleus around which is built the fortune of the multi-millionaire, and as long as it stands, wealth will accumulate into the hands of a few, which necessarily means that it passes out of the hands of the many. Millions of reform laws avail nothing against this modern juggernaut. It is not satisfied with appropriating all the wealth labor creates over and above a mere existence, but sends its envoys into legislative halls to influence legislation in its own behalf and legalize its actions of special privilege and monopoly.

Workers Should Stand Together

"When statesmen are your shepherds, ye shall not want for the shearing."

To my mind that "yellow book" he refers to has for its mission the setting of the workers at each other's throats. If capitalists can get the workers to forget their class they know they and their system of robbery are safe. Therefore I will quote an extract from Wilhelm Liebknecht's works. It is a beacon light to keep us from running on the rocks and being swamped in the discussion of capitalist issues, thereby losing our political identity as Socialists.

"On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible. If we leave it we are lost, because we are no longer Socialists; the strength and power of Socialism rests in the fact that we are leading a class struggle; that the laboring class is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class, and that within capitalist society effectual reforms which will put an end to class government and class exploitation are impossible."

Economic force is a power we must all obey if we are going to stay on this earth, and therefore the lash of hunger in the hand of the employer is just as exacting today as was the lash wielded by the hand of Simon Legree when it descended on the bare back of Uncle Tom. Besides, the chattel slave had a sense of security in his "job" that the present wage slave does not possess. If any advantages to the workers exist today over the past it is due not to the charity of capital, but to the strenuous fight of organized labor.

"Old Farmer" says he sees nothing practical in Marxian or revolutionary Socialism. That is not strange. "Some people can't see the timber for the big trees." Marx, being a mathematician, is logical. He does not prove his statements by asserting them. Therefore I wish to refer all those interested in this subject to two little pamphlets, one by Carl Marx, entitled "Value, Price and Profit," and "Socialism, what it is and how to get it," by Oscar Ameringer. The cost price is ten cents each and may be had at any Socialist publishing house. So for "two bits" you can get an education in Socialism, but that would not necessarily mean that it was a "two bit" education.

To even mention the word Socialism to many people who read only the misrepresentations of what it stands for, is equivalent to shaking a red rag in front of an infuriated bull. Throw down the bars of prejudice and read both sides. It would be interesting and instructive, as well, to know the difference between Marxian or revolutionary Socialism and Democratic Socialism. So if "Old Farmer" at some future date will favor us with this information it will be much appreciated and also will be strictly to the point.

Socialism is the ownership of the trust by the government, and the ownership of the government by the people, by means of universal suffrage, the initiative, the referendum and the recall. Therefore, "workers of all countries unite. You have a world to gain and nothing to lose but your chains."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"I met your father last evening, and spoke to him about our getting married."

"Did he strike you favorably?"

"Not exactly favorably, but quite accurately."

U.F.A. SUNDAY

At our last convention a resolution was passed adopting a U.F.A. Sunday, and May 21 has been selected by our executive committee as this day.

We believe that our organization represents a reform movement and that reform movements are efforts to make adjustments in accordance with the principles of right and justice; and, no matter what a man's orthodox opinion may be, if he is investigating the laws of right, he cannot afford to ignore the teachings of Christianity.

Practically all scholars accord Christ great wisdom (in fact the greatest wisdom), right living and high ideals. These are the great lights by which reforms must be guided. More men now than ever before are coming to believe that His teaching is the one and only key to the true and final adjustment of the elements of human affairs, social, economic and political. Certainly he is a dull Christian who is not at least beginning to see that the ultimate end of Christianity is social, rather than individual.

These things being true, it seems entirely fitting that we should set apart at least one day in the year to seriously measure ourselves, our aims and objects, by the standard of Christian teaching, and to endeavor to better understand these teachings, that we may make all possible practical use of them for our future guidance.

I earnestly hope that as nearly as possible every local in Alberta will in some way observe this day. If possible have some competent U.F.A. man to address you, dealing with Christ's teaching as a factor in the solution of our problems, the problems of civilization. Get as many ministers as possible to preach on some phase of the subject of "Applied Christianity." Get them to tell their people all they can as to how far they can depend on the church for leadership in making politics clean and decent, commerce fair and honest, and society elevating and satisfactory; how the door of hope, so long close barred, is going to be pried open to all the people; how the church expects to lead the people up to the overthrow of "Babylon," and how to organize and lead them in the preparation of the earth for the descent of the "Holy City."

Finally, I would urge you to get, as nearly as possible, everybody out to hear these addresses and sermons. Every member of the U.F.A. and every farmer should attend these meetings and help to make them successful.

Yours fraternally,

H. W. WOOD, President.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT RUGBY

W. M. Hodson, secretary of Rugby Local Union No. 327 reports that on March 17 they had a social in connection with a scheme to get a branch of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. at Didsbury. The schoolhouse was crowded, and D. Buckingham, district director, gave a long address which was well received, and resulted in ten shares being subscribed for. Eleven new members also joined the union.

DISTRIBUTING GOPHER POISON

F. D. Johnstone, secretary of Irma Union No. 117, reports as follows: "We held a very successful meeting on the evening of March 27. J. W. Wood, our director, was present and gave a very instructive address. About twenty new members joined that night, and several others since. We hope to get well up to the 100 mark yet. What our people need is education along the lines of their own interests, namely, that production is good, but co-operation in the handling of our products is better. We have distributed about \$140 worth of gopher poison this season."

LADIES GREAT HELP

F. J. Muskett, secretary of Peerless Local Union No. 340, writes: "Our regular winter meetings being now over for the season, we can report a short but successful series. Owing to heavy fall work, we did not meet till January 4, and six meetings have been held in all. The form of meeting we find most popular and successful is: Supper, 6.30 p.m. (cake, coffee, etc.),

which gives a social opportunity. Business is taken next, and includes discussion on one or more subjects of interest to the community. The chief subjects this season have been the reports of the delegates to the convention, and cheap money for farmers. Then follows a short musical program. We have found the presence of our lady members a great help. Our membership now stands at twenty-eight, against eighteen last year, and we look for two or three more to join. We are arranging for a picnic between seeding and harvest."

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENTS

Naco Local Union No. 632 held a patriotic entertainment in the Naco schoolhouse on March 17. Mr. McClain, inspector of schools for Alberta, was present, also a soldier, both of whom addressed the meeting on present day conditions and our great war. They cleared \$75.00, which was turned over to the Patriotic Fund.

SAVING ON PURCHASES

University Local Union No. 584 has now a membership of thirty paid up. Fourteen members attended the last meeting. They are not doing much co-operative purchasing this season, but have placed an order for formaldehyde with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. They have also been able to secure plow shares from local merchants at a considerable saving, which shows that the organization is useful to members.

ENERGETIC LOCAL ACTIVE

L. R. Snapp, secretary of Energetic Local No. 502, reports that the union is on its feet again, and they are having fine meetings. S. S. Dunham gave them a splendid address on March 18, and fifteen new members were enrolled at that time. They have purchased a carload of fence posts co-operatively, and have also bought strychnine and gopher poison in large quantities, thereby saving a considerable amount of money.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASED

H. Mather, secretary of Bulwark Local No. 416, reports that their meetings have been well attended lately, and their membership has considerably increased this year. They have ordered a car of cedar fence posts, and have almost completed an order for a second car, and also for a car of willow posts. Besides this, they have ordered 100 ounces of strychnine locally at a considerable saving. The union has just organized a local of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at this point.

LARGE NEW LOCAL

Halcourt Local Union No. 201 was organized on January 15 and has remitted dues to the Central office for thirty-four members. Walter Funnell was elected president, and J. K. Finnegan, secretary-treasurer.

COMMITTEE HELPS SECRETARY

The farmers of Kleskun Hill and surrounding district organized a local branch of the U.F.A. known as the Kleskun Hill Local No. 370, on Jan. 15, 1916, starting off with twenty members. The following officers were elected: A. W. Carveth, president; C. W. Johnson, vice-president; L. D. Rosser, secretary-treasurer; also a board of six directors. The membership has since increased to thirty-eight and the prospects are that after the April meeting it will be fifty. The members have already started co-operative purchasing, orders being taken at the last meeting for wire fencing. A purchasing committee was appointed to relieve the secretary of some of the

work. The union meets on the third Saturday of each month in the Municipal hall, and judging from the interest which is being taken in the work, it looks as if Kleskun Hill is going to be the head of the class in Grande Prairie.

RE-ORGANIZATION AT AMISK

The following report has been received from E. M. Ferguson, secretary of Amisk Local No. 258: "I have the pleasure to report that on March 25 the Amisk Local was re-organized with fourteen members. President Wood and Director J. W. Wood again convinced the farmers of the usefulness of farmers' organizations, and reminded us of the recent benefit secured, which aroused some enthusiasm. This being the fourth attempt in this community within the past three years, if we can show some usefulness this time, there is little doubt but a good many will become directly interested. At this meeting John Davidson was elected president; L. B. Ferguson, vice-president."

DOING THINGS RIGHT

F. Olsen, secretary of New Norway Local No. 293, reports that the union held a meeting in the New Norway Union church on April 5, at 2 p.m., at which there was a large attendance. For the first time in the history of the local the ladies of the district turned out to take part in a U.F.A. meeting. Eight new members were enrolled, making a total of twenty-five. After the usual routine business had been gone thru, the program for the day was taken up. N. Y. Berger, of the Ferintosh Local, addressed the members on "What is the Battle of Life?" and treated his subject in a very able manner. The next on the program was a song by Andrew Rockstad, accompanied by Miss Ida Hawkedal, after which E. E. Oliver, the school teacher, who is a farmer's son and has had practical agricultural experience, gave an address on "The selection of the right kind of seed, and the right breed of stock, and how to get started in the right way." This address was very much appreciated. Mr. Westvick, the local merchant, also gave an address on the "Egg Market," mentioning that some of his customers were not grading their eggs as they ought to do, and pointing out that if the farmers would sell their eggs while strictly fresh, the prices would be higher and more of a standard. After this the secretary spoke a short while on co-operation, and concluded by expressing the wish that true co-operation would come into existence, not only in New Norway but all over the world. A splendid lunch was served by the ladies, and everyone enjoyed themselves thoroughly. It was decided that the next meeting would be held in Ellingson's hall, New Norway, on April 28.

DONATIONS FROM MERE LOCAL

S. L. Hooper, secretary of Mere Local Union No. 513 reports that altho their membership is rather low, a healthy interest is being taken in U.F.A. matters, and in co-operative purchasing. They hope by the end of this quarter to be able to show a membership roll of at least fifty members. They have sent in the following donations to the Central office: U.F.A. Patriotic Fund, \$71.00; Belgian Relief Fund, \$48.00; Red Cross Fund, \$52.00; Polish Relief Fund, \$32.50—Total, \$204.00.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED

On the evening of March 27, Kinear Local Union No. 216 was organized, fifteen members being enrolled. Owing to a very bad storm, the attendance was small, but they had a good hearty meeting notwithstanding. Messrs. Cameron, president, and Park, secretary, of Carlton Local, were present and had charge of the organization work. The

officers elected were: H. J. Hunt, president; Stanley Stickaforst, vice-president, and D. W. Greer, secretary-treasurer; also five directors. There is reason to expect that within thirty days the union will double its membership, as they have a large community to serve. They expect to prosper and increase rapidly.

DISTRICT DIRECTOR ACTIVE

J. L. Sparrow, district director, organized a union, to be known as Poplar Park No. 200, in the Poplar Park schoolhouse, near Killam, recently. The union started off with twenty-one paid up members. The meeting was addressed by J. L. Sparrow, Wm. Hall-sall, secretary of Willow Hollow Union, and G. V. Godin. This union intends joining with other unions round Killam in co-operative purchasing, etc.

NEW TAYLORVILLE BRANCH

A meeting was held on March 29 for the purpose of organizing the Taylorville Branch of the U.F.A. No. 217. Fourteen members paid in their dues. R. A. Nelson was elected president; Ed. Wolsey, vice-president; and J. F. Neilson, secretary-treasurer. A board of six directors was also elected.

SUCCESSFUL BOX SOCIAL

C. P. Hutchison, secretary of Acme Union No. 62, reports that the prospects for the ensuing year are bright and they are adding new members at every meeting. They held a box social in the hall on March 28, at which \$60 was realized, clear of expenses, from the sale of the boxes. There was a good crowd in attendance despite the inclemency of the weather. After the boxes were sold, there was a good program of music, etc., also two addresses, one by H. W. Wood, provincial president, and the other by A. A. Hall, district director.

SPRING BUSINESS BRISK

Jas. Hughson, secretary of Laurence Union No. 406, reports that this union seems to have taken on the spirit of the season. They have just received their orders of seed grass and formaldehyde. During the month of February two cars of coal were also ordered.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY WORK

J. Bourne, secretary of Penhold Union No. 13, reports that they had a very successful meeting on March 30. A. A. Hall, district director, was present and both before and at the meeting, gave them some good sound advice in regard to their incorporation as a co-operative society, which he had gained from actual experience. As a result they were able to get five more shareholders and appoint a provisional board of directors.

PATRIOTIC DONATION

J. W. Richardson, Wavey Lake Local No. 30, has forwarded us the sum of \$21.38, being a contribution to the Red Cross Fund. This amount was raised at a lecture given by Mr. Otte-well, president of this union.

FARMERS' ELEVATOR EXPECTED

D. R. Borthwick, secretary of Kinsella Local Union, in sending us dues for fifteen members, states that they had a very enthusiastic meeting on Saturday, March 25, and the prospects of having a farmers' elevator in Kinsella this fall look good, thanks to their president, who has worked hard for same. Directors were appointed, and a special canvasser has been sent out to get the remaining shares collected. The directors arranged to meet again on March 30 to make final arrangements for application to the head office of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.

ACTIVE INTEREST SHOWN

W. W. Goodbrand, secretary of Crocus Plains Local No. 444, reports that at the annual meeting new officers were elected for the ensuing year. Altho the membership is rather small, owing to other unions being started in the district, there is still a good deal of interest being taken in the work by the members.

SOURIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

Secretary:—Notwithstanding the inconveniences experienced these days of slow and very uncertain train service, the officers of the Souris district association are in the midst of their educational campaign, and are meeting with marked success. A visit was made last week to the sub-association at Goodlands, where a box social was held, at which something like ninety were present and enjoyed a real good sociable time, ending up with a dance which lasted until seven the following morning, when it was light enough to see to go home on the almost impassable roads. District Director D. S. McLeod and Secretary Treasurer Wm. Alison, with the help of Chairman H. Wallace and members Tom Boon and Mrs. D. S. McLeod, set before the audience their pleas for yet further support for the farmers' organization with such good effect that quite an addition was made to the membership roll. Something like seventy dollars was added to the funds by Auctioneer Dobson's sale of shadow figures and lunch baskets. A splendid program of vocal and instrumental music was carried thru without a hitch, and everyone left satisfied that this meeting had been the means of promoting much good fellowship and understanding, and that the influence of just such gatherings could not help but have a beneficial effect on the future of the neighborhood.

At Waskada, where the branch had got into an indifferent state, a meeting had been arranged for, but owing to the bad state of the roads and the funeral of one of Waskada's much respected and very popular citizens being held at the same time, the attendance at the meeting was small, but the interest taken by those present left nothing but the impression that Waskada will yet be heard from as a stronghold of the farmers' organization. After a short address by Secretary-Treasurer Wm. Alison, the branch was re-organized with the election of the following officers: President, E. Horsley; vice-president, Henry Thompson; secretary-treasurer, C. Ramsay; directors, W. Temple, Jas. Bennie, Ed. Colquhoun, W. Palmyer and Mr. Strange. A committee was appointed to canvass the sale of membership tickets, and also to arrange for the purchase of some necessary supplies for its members.

At Lyleton, where another meeting had been advertised, on account of delay in advertisement thru the very indifferent mail service rendered this locality lately and the breaking up of the trails, this meeting was not largely attended. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the members of the late branch lived at a distance south of town and were unable thru lack of roads to be present, enough supporters turned up to help plead for the re-establishment of the branch, and after the secretary had addressed the meeting and been supported in his plea for support for the Central association in their fight for the reforms they stood for, the chairman, A. W. Wintroppe, called for a show of hands as to whether they should take immediate action or postpone the re-organization until another meeting after seeding. The vote being unanimous to re-organize, the following officers were proposed, seconded and declared elected: President, A. W. Wintroppe; vice-president, R. Stinson; secretary-treasurer, Henry Spiers; directors, John Kennedy, A. W. Reekie, Ernest Lyle, Dayton Foster, Mrs. Geo. Hopwood and Mrs. B. Whyte. Arrangements were partly completed to hold another meeting of a social nature some time after seeding to stimulate a yet greater interest in the work of the association, at which President O. A. Jones and Vice-President Jas. Steedsman, of the Souris District Association, will take part.

A sub-association has been started at Cramner Siding, with Thos. Perrin, late president of the Goodlands branch, as its president; J. P. Robertson, vice-president; Frank Griffith as its secretary-treasurer, and six of the most influential farmers in the district as its board of directors. This branch being situated half-way between the towns of Goodlands and Waskada, is an ideal spot for co-operative buying of supplies, and its members have under consideration the establishment of a co-opera-

tive store to serve the needs of the district.

The officers of the Souris District Association are greatly impressed with the deep interest taken by the farmers, and their strong desire to get together and reason out the different problems that confront them. A changed judgment of values seems to have taken place, and matters which divided and created dissension are now being looked upon as trivial and beneath one's notice when placed alongside the problems we are now face to face with, due to war and economic conditions. A healthy feeling of unrest seems to prevail amongst the minds of the average man at present, and he is no longer willing to swallow the opinion of others, but is prepared to take his stand and argue out the question as he sees it to a finish. To take full advantage of this inquiring state of mind we would recommend that every available opportunity be taken by our local associations to get together and give full opportunity to discuss the various problems confronting us at present. The officers of the district association stand pledged to give what assistance they can to make such meetings both interesting and instructive, and while they have no buncches of wisdom to hand out as Andrew Carnegie gives away his libraries, they may be able to drop an idea that others will take up and enlarge upon to good advantage.

Yours truly,

W. ALISON,
Sec.-Treas.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' PRODUCE EXCHANGE

The board of directors of the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange held their quarterly meeting in the office of the general manager on the evening of March 24, President R. McKenzie in the chair. Directors present were Messrs. R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, Peter Wright, Colin Burnell, R. L. Gray, and Paul Haacke.

The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the nine months, presented by the general manager, showed a net profit of a little over \$1,000—most of which was invested in equipment—and a turnover in the business for the same period of about \$34,000 of farmers' produce. The business showed a decided increase each month during the above period, the increase being specially marked since moving to the new stand. One of the aims of establishing this produce market was to create conditions that would help to steady the price of farm products and find a market for the surplus during the time that shipments from producers were more than could be absorbed by the consumers in Winnipeg. The main difficulty confronting the directors in this respect is want of sufficient capital. Arrangements have, however, been effected that will enable the management to make a commencement in packing and storing eggs and butter when there is a surplus on the market with the view of maintaining prices.

More Capital Required

A large business in meats was done thruout the winter, principally pork, beef and veal consigned to the market from farmers. The largest portion of these meats was cut up in the butcher stall and supplied to the retail trade at better prices to consumers than usually obtain in the ordinary butcher stalls, and at the same time making a market for shipments from country points at enhanced prices for the farmers. This phase of the business of the market could be made valuable to both the producers and consumers did the management have sufficient funds to provide a small abattoir that would enable them to slaughter their own meat and in addition supply the needs of retail butchers in the city, who are feeling very keenly the treatment they are now receiving from the large abattoirs. The patronage from both shippers of

produce and consumers is steadily increasing, but can only extend in proportion as the capital stock is increased and funds secured to enable us to store produce in season and develop the meat business as indicated above.

REGENT'S CONTRIBUTION

Alfred D. Longman, secretary of Regent Association, forwarded the sum of \$168 for the Patriotic Acre fund, contributed by the following parties in that district: Alf. Potter, \$20; Howard Holden, \$23; Thos. Dougall, \$12; Andy Potter, \$25; Albert Demasson, \$10; J. B. Hathaway, \$10; Chas. Longman, \$20; B. J. Topping, \$25; Chas. Gerdis, \$18; cash contributions, \$5. Total, \$168.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION

The Central Office has received this week a contribution from the Keyes Association for the Patriotic Acre Fund, amounting to the handsome sum of \$619.60. We extend the thanks of the Central Association to all those who have helped to swell this generous sum.

MYRTLE ASSOCIATION

A draft of \$25.00 has been received from the Myrtle Association this week as an additional contribution from their branch to the Patriotic Acre Fund. James Philips and H. Halstead were the donors this time.

TREMAINE REPORTS

Central Secretary:—At our meeting on Friday last the following resolution was duly passed with instructions to the secretary to forward same to the Central Office: "Resolved that this Association considers that the telephone rate in Manitoba should be reduced to actual operating expense and that the payments for same should be made half-yearly instead of quarterly." Mover, H. W. Harvey; seconder, W. K. McKenzie. We also appointed a committee to organize a bee to help those of our members who are in need of extra help to secure the safety of their unthreshed crops.—Reported by Secretary Northcott.

Note.—We think the plan of assisting their members to get their unthreshed grain in shape is a very commendable one. This is one of the practical ways of following out the co-operative idea of our Association.

SILVERWOOD'S DONATION

J. M. Davies, secretary of the Silverwood Grain Growers' Association, has remitted the sum of \$50.00 to the Patriotic Fund, being the proceeds of a social held by their branch with this object in view.

BETHANY CONTRIBUTES AGAIN

The Bethany Branch has forwarded another remittance towards our Patriotic Acre Fund. The following are the contributors this time:—Logan Bros., \$50.00; O. T. Swensen, \$10.00; John Karr, \$20.00; C. Wilmott, \$10.00; John Wilmott, \$20.00; Alfred T. Dagg, \$20.00. Total, \$130.00.

The Central Association extend their thanks to this branch and their members who are responding so well to their pledges made to our Patriotic Acre Fund.

CANADIAN WHEAT IN NEW YORK

A report from New York states that No. 3 Northern Winnipeg wheat is being sold there to millers, duty paid. The same authority states that that wheat compares very favorably with No. 1 Northern Duluth wheat.

MINTO GRAIN GROWERS

A bank draft for \$51.00 has been received at the Central Office this week for the Grain Growers' Patriotic Acre Fund. This is the balance from the Minto branch for the past season, they

having sent in a large contribution last month to this fund.

DELORAINES CONTRIBUTION

The secretary of the Deloraine Branch writes as follows:—Enclosed you will find check and draft totalling \$1,550.00, the result of our Patriotic canvass to date. There is some more to collect which will follow later. The pledges given show that \$750.00 of this amount goes to the Patriotic Fund, \$650.00 to the Red Cross and \$150.00 to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Note.—The amount donated in all cases will be distributed as the donors have suggested when signing their pledges or as their branches decide. The Central Office only carries out their wishes in this matter.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL EVENING

The Mayfield and Berton Grain Growers held a joint debate in the Mayfield Hall on Tuesday evening, April 4. It was well attended and an enjoyable evening was spent. The "Consolidated Rural School" question was ably discussed for the affirmative by Messrs. C. Dobson and A. McDiarmid, and for the negative by Messrs. C. Jefferson and S. Lamb. The affirmative won by three points out of a total of thirty-five allowed by the judges, so it can be seen that an even and lively discussion took place. A duet by the Misses Zerbin and violin selections by Messrs. E. Zerbin and U. Telford were heartily encored. At the close of the program refreshments were served by the ladies. The singing of the National Anthem completed the first part of the night's entertainment. Dancing was then indulged in by the younger people and kept up until the early hours of the morning. The Grain Growers are well pleased with the interest that has been taken in their debates this winter and intend to keep up this part of their social work.—Contributed by the Secretary.

NEW BRANCH AT CARRICK

A meeting was held in the Carrick school house (Makinak P.O.) on Saturday, April 8, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. A fairly representative gathering was present, including several ladies. D. J. Hill was duly elected chairman and the meeting was addressed by Mr. McQuay and Mrs. Scarse and also briefly by J. C. Hamilton, of Ochre River. A motion that this meeting organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association was unanimously carried, also that the branch be named Carrick, the same as the school district. The following were elected as officers:—President, D. J. Hill; vice-president, Geo. I. Aske; auditor, J. E. D'Aoust; and secretary-treasurer, Jas. W. Reid. The directors were elected as follows:—John J. Anderson, Wm. Norris, Wm. Stobbie, Arthur Goulsbra, Mrs. Fanny Aske and Mrs. Hill, all of Makinak P.O. Seventeen members have joined at this meeting and the first general meeting will be held on April 15.

Note.—With such a good beginning we may expect good results from this new branch in the Makinak district, and we hope to hear of an increased membership in the near future.

CHANGE OF BRANCH SECRETARIES

The Central Office will be glad of being notified when the secretaries have changed. In some cases mail is sent to the secretary as on our list, but later we find it has not reached its destination, owing to a change in secretary of which Central Office has not been notified. A post card stating the fact will not take up much time and will keep our lists in good shape.

PATRIOTIC RECEIPTS TO DATE

Previously acknowledged, \$19,434.59; Basswood G.G. Ass'n (fourth contribution), \$50.00; Bethany Ass'n, \$130.00; Silverwood Ass'n, \$50.00; Myrtle Ass'n, \$25.00; Keyes Ass'n, \$619.60. Total, \$20,309.19.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION'S ACT

Any person desiring to secure a copy of the new Co-operative Associations' Act, passed at the recent session of the Manitoba legislature, can do so by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. They are distributed free of charge.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Central Secretary:—I have been requested to write to you for information about the following:

1—We want to keep our own local and become a member of the Leask Co-operative collectively, as most of the members cannot afford to put up five dollars for a share, and other members will not join Leask, anyhow. I thought of the above plan, that we subscribe for one share out of the funds and more to follow as the funds allow.

2—Some of our members have joined Leask, but still want to have a say in the government of our local. Can they belong to two associations, as I understand Leask is affiliated with Central?

3—Do honest debts come before new ventures?

LEONARD FORHAM,

Pres., Chirnside G.G.A.

Skipton, Sask.

Answer

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 24th, and will reply to your questions seriatim.

1—By all means keep up your own local, but as an unincorporated local cannot own property, your local cannot own shares in the Leask Co-operative Association. Your local should take out incorporation by itself. You could then, as an incorporated local, purchase shares in the Leask Co-operative Association if you so desire, or you could co-operate with Leask thru a joint committee, as suggested in pamphlet No. 14, of which I enclose a copy herewith. I strongly advise that you carefully read thru every paragraph of this pamphlet. It is brimful of information which is of importance to you.

2—There is nothing in the constitution to prevent one from belonging to more than one local of the association.

3—No; emphatically no. To answer "yes" to your question, "Do honest debts come before new ventures?" would be equivalent to saying that no man who is in debt may enter upon any undertaking for the bettering of his condition which involves the investment of money. It is the duty of every man who is in debt to so conduct his business as to place himself in the most advantageous position for the carrying on of his business at a profit, and thus only can he serve the best interests of his own creditors.

Yours fraternally,
CENTRAL SECRETARY.

LANGHAM WOMEN'S LOCAL

Central Secretary:—I beg your pardon for my delay in answering yours received some time ago. There has been so much going on since then among the people here. There is a small settlement in this vicinity of Germans, and the leading man among them expressed the opinion that the women had better stay at home and do their work, etc. There is also a small settlement of Norwegians here, one of whom is secretary of the men's local. They are interested, but are situated so far distant from each other and have so much church work on hand it is hard for them to attend to other things, having built a church little more than a year ago. A few of us women joined the men's local two years ago. About six months ago, maybe longer, we organized a W.G.G.A. We had already paid our fifty cents to the men's local. I was appointed president, and a young lady, Miss Emma Gloeher, secretary. She left the town some four months ago, so I have filled both offices. We have never received the funds from the men's local. I have heard from the secretary that he will send the money in. The names are as follows: Mrs. Chris. Dear, Mrs. Thos. Sales, Mrs. Thos. Hackwell, Mrs. Englebritsen, Miss Emma Gloeher, Mrs. O. E. Simondson, Mrs. John Armour. Two or three more have joined the men's. Thank you very much for literature sent. Hope to make use of it in future.

Yours for work,
Langham, Sask. MRS. T. H.

SEED FAIR AT DAFOE

Central Secretary:—I have pleasure in sending you a report of our first seed fair held on Friday, March 17. The exhibits were judged by Wm. Barnett, of Elfros, and prizes awarded as follows:—Wheat—1st, silver cup value \$25, C. Harvey; 2nd, cash \$10, O. J.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Brooks; 3rd, cash \$5, W. J. Thornton. Oats—1st, cash \$5, A. R. Blyth; 2nd, cash \$2.50, C. Chapman. Barley—1st, cash, \$5, W. J. Thornton; 2nd, cash \$2.50, C. Harvey.

In the evening addresses were delivered by Wm. Barnett, of Elfros, and J. F. Reid, of Orcadia. The first speaker congratulated the association on the success of its first seed fair, was much gratified with the freedom from weed seeds in the exhibits, and gave some very useful hints on the method of preparing seed grain for exhibition.

J. F. Reid, who was received with hearty applause, gave a very interesting resume of the work of the association and dwelt on the co-operative activities, and also on the work of the Canadian Board of Agriculture. After the tendering of a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, the prizes were distributed and then the chairs were removed from the hall and everyone enjoyed themselves in dancing until the small hours. Thanks are due the Women's Section for the excellent arrangements for providing lunch.

E. E. BOLTON,

Dafoe, Sask.

Sec.-Treas.

SUCCESSFUL RED CROSS DANCE

Central Secretary:—Some of our energetic members recently organized a dance to raise funds for the Red Cross Society. Favored with good weather and some donations, they realized \$150, which I have the pleasure in enclosing herewith for transmission to the Red Cross Society. The dance committee and ladies assisting were given a hearty and well-deserved vote of thanks at our meeting on March 16.

ERNEST BEVERSTOCK,

Harris, Sask.

Sec. Bare Hills Local.

NEW LOCAL AT BIGGAR

We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Castlewood, Sask., to be known as the "Castlewood Grain Growers' Association," hereby each for himself agree to become members of the same to uphold its constitution and by-laws and pay the regular yearly membership fee:

Name	Occupation	Address	Central Fee
W.D.C. McCarty, farmer		Biggar	\$0.50
F. P. Campbell		Oban	.50
J. T. Keogan		Biggar	.50
John A. Hammar		Biggar	.50
L. D. Campbell		Biggar	.50
Paul Lehnert		Oban	.50
H. B. Sirt		Biggar	.50
William Cumpstone		Oban	.50
Geoffrey Fleming		Biggar	.50
T. E. Kelly		Biggar	.50

Meeting in charge of Geo. Merryfield, chairman pro tem. The following officers were chosen and elected:—President, T. E. Kelly; vice-president, Geoffrey Fleming; secretary, L. D. Campbell; directors, F. P. Campbell, Geo. Fleming, H. B. Sirt, J. T. Keogan, L. D. Campbell, T. E. Kelly.

L. D. CAMPBELL,

Biggar, Sask.

Sec.-Treas.

RAVENSCRAG AWAKENED

Central Secretary:—The Ravenscrag local, of which you heard, no doubt, last August, has finally awakened. The first really representative meeting was held today in the school-house at Ravenscrag, 52 members being present. After a very instructive lecture by J. C. Kealey, and some remarks by other members, election of officers was in order, J. C. Kealey being elected president, Edwin Rodger vice-president, and a very good board of six directors chosen.

We would like some information about the installation of a co-operative creamery, also a brief of by-laws for locals. We will have one of the strongest locals in the province here in Ravenscrag at no very distant date, and we want to start right. Herewith find \$26 to cover our present membership fee.

M. WM. THOMPSON,

Sec.-Treas. Ravenscrag Local.

FERBANE LOCAL MEETS

Central Secretary:—A meeting of the Ferbane Grain Growers' Association was held at the residence of H. Steel on Friday night, February 25, by order of the president, E. A. Parker. The following officers were appointed:—President, H. Atkinson; vice-president, H. Steel; directors, Messrs. Rouse, H. Nelson, A. Brown, R. Goodrie and E. A. Parker. Moved by E. A. Parker that the thanks of this meeting be extended to Messrs. Wragge and McTosh for their services rendered to this association. Carried.

The meeting was closed by order of the president. The board of directors appointed E. L. Rouse, sec.-treas. The following members paid their dues:—Pat Gillon, H. Nelson, A. Brown, E. L. Rouse, Bruce Wigmore, H. Jepson, E. A. Parker, H. Steel, H. Atkinson, W. H. Ferguson, R. Goodrie, N. Johnson, Mrs. M. Lindsay, Geo. McGowan, J. F. Ferguson, A. Strand, E. Brown, A. Sarum. Enclosed please find \$9 due the Central Association in dues.

E. L. ROUSE,

Sec. Ferbane Local.

SUGGESTIONS RE CONVENTIONS

Central Secretary:—The Avonmore local wishes to submit a few suggestions as to conducting future annual conventions. Our delegates inform this local that the present representation of one delegate to every ten members makes our annual convention of such proportions that it is impossible to hear half that is said in the sessions. The average voice will not carry to that number of people intelligibly. Therefore we request the representation of locals to be hereafter one delegate to twenty members, or major portion thereof. We feel it will save a big expense and aid the president and convention to perform the same business in a great deal less time. Also that resolutions and various subjects would be discussed more fully pro and con than is possible at present with such members attending the convention en masse as at present without lessening its power or influence one iota. It would also assist the president to more fully follow parliamentary rules without such waste of time as at present. This committee realizes the difficulty of the president in his position to always stick to the written rules of order where there are two thousand people, and many of them without previous experience in convention or knowledge of rules of order, and can sincerely sympathize with him under those trying conditions. Two members of this committee sat three full days in convention waiting patiently for certain resolutions to be dealt with and economic subjects, but were forced to leave before they were dealt with.

Therefore be it resolved that this local ask the executive to cut down the representation to conventions to the proportions submitted above and that this resolution be published in The Guide, so as to get a voice or expression of opinion of the locals thruout the province and to further stimulate and popularize better use of our district conventions.

CHAS BROWN,
Secretary.

DISTRICT DIRECTOR'S VISIT

Central Secretary:—I am writing a few lines to say how very gratified we were, and how much we appreciated our District Director W. T. Hall's visit to us on the 14th ult. Our regular meeting was to have been on the 18th but on receiving a letter from Mr. Hall stating that he would come on from McGee, I altered our meeting to the 14th to have him with us. We had previously appointed a committee to meet on the morning of the 18th to get the incorporating business fixed up, so by our altering the date to the 14th we were able to have the district director's help and advice at both meetings. Several members have since told me how very

pleased they were with the meeting and W. T. Hall's address. If such meetings could be held more frequently they would be a great help to the locals and a very great benefit to the secretaries. Believe me.

GEO. E. LANGRISH.

Flaxcombe, Sask. Secretary-Treasurer.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT

Central Secretary:—I went to Rama and gave an address at their social on March 17. About eighty were present. You will no doubt hear from their secretary, G. Mitts. There were no new members, but they have committees appointed for securing new members and expect to secure several soon.

March 18 I attended Invermay meeting and gave an address. Invermay decided to form Grain Growers, Ltd., shares \$25.00 each, \$5.00 down, authorized capital \$10,000; \$40.00 paid at meeting. Special meeting to complete incorporation will be held April 8, 1916. After April 8 you will receive report from J. C. Snell, secretary, Invermay. About thirty were present.

Went to Aberdeen March 19, addressed meeting there March 20. Present twenty persons. One life member secured. They are incorporating here. Correspondence was read in reference to binder twine, and decision arrived at to order two carloads thru central. Their next meeting will be held March 25, when they expect to forward to me portion of my expense, so I will not send in all for another week. Here at Aberdeen they have chosen sides to secure new members, and expect to secure quite a number.

I stopped off at Vonda between trains to see J. Currie there. As you know T. Sales organized there a short time ago. They have sixty or more members and expect many more.

I went on to Howell in the evening expecting to have a meeting there on March 22. The meeting was not properly advertised as I depended on a sub-organizer. However, it made no difference as March 22 was a howling blizzard, not one farmer in town; train going east four and half hours late. I returned home. The sub-organizer at Bruno, M. Harman, who was so enthusiastic at the district meeting in Saskatoon, failed to notify me before I left Togo of any meetings arranged for, I wrote him twice and wired to him from Aberdeen. I have no intention of depending on sub-organizers in the future. If the train had not been so late I would have dropped off at Kylemore as the grain growers there were having a debate three miles north. But train was too late. I reached Togo about two o'clock in the morning. Yours fraternally,

JOHN L. ROOKE.

Togo, Sask.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

GRAIN GROWING PROBLEMS

Editor, Guide:—I have been much struck by the unanimity of the advice given to farmers that they one and all go into the business of raising livestock. Grain growing seems to have fallen into disrepute with our advisors and for various reasons. The biggest complaint is that the soil in the older parts is worn out. Is not this exhaustion more apparent than real? Text books state that rich soils contain enough plant food for two hundred or more fourteen bushel crops. I think it is now claimed that partial crop failures attributed to soil exhaustion are often due to the soil being poisoned by the waste substances formed by the plant in continuous growth of the same crop on the same soil. Flax is one noticeable example of this.

In any case there are a great many farmers who cannot go in for raising livestock in any case because of lack of water, etc. Since nearly one half of the plant food in our average crop of wheat is in the straw, instead of burning why not spread it on the land you are going to summerfallow, in the winter. It will help considerably in stopping soil drifting and you will be supplying the soil with humus without any loss of plant food. We are constantly reminded that a ton of butter, etc., takes next to no plant food from the soil, but little account is taken of the fact that a great deal of loss occurs when the manure is handled. The ammonia, for instance, the most valuable constituent, is all lost with five minutes exposure to the sun. Cannot a farmer without any livestock other than his horses, and say a litter of pigs, keep up the fertility by seeding down, threshing the hay for seed or by plowing under a crop of peas, cutting the crop where the manure from the horses was spread for next year's seed. I might say the best crop of wheat I saw in the East, forty-six bushels, was grown on two farms on old land after plowing under a heavy crop of clover (fresh stand). Neighboring farmers with more stock removed this before plowing, getting thirty bushels or less.

Apart from soil exhaustion, are the methods followed generally by grain growers above criticism? How many farmers clean out say three-quarters of any grain kept for seed, yet so doing may easily result in a ten per cent. increase on the crop obtained? How many million dollars does the annual loss from smut run up to, yet it could be entirely avoided? It is claimed for sheep that they will eat, I believe, three-quarters of our weeds, but a cultivator will kill them all, and if you pasture your summerfallow you will certainly never get rid of French weed, wild oats, sow thistle, etc., etc.

Weeds cause more loss than anything else. Twelve years ago round here many farmers did not know what a wild oat looked like, now some of us would like to see some other crop growing. Horses have been very high, we all wanted to raise some, so mares that should have been working on the summerfallow had a holiday in the pasture, yet one day's disking when needed can easily mean fifty dollars increased crop on the area a four horse team would cover in one day. Next year the farmer would get fifteen bushels per acre on his summerfallow and probably remark, "There's nothing in wheat."

When we have grown our crop or half a crop, what have we done with it? Speaking generally, we have sold it whether the buyer was anxious or not. Altho our crop is being sold at nearly the same time as that of Russia and the United States, we have sold it. The more we had the faster we poured it on. Again, when we have taken our reduced price for our scantier crop, what have we done with the money? Paid or rather tried to pay our bills and how much has our credit cost us at the various stores? Is 30 per cent. advance on the spot cash price an exaggeration? Certainly when you give your note for a piece of machinery you lose at least 5 per cent. cash discount and pay 8 per cent. to 12 per cent. interest.

In conclusion, I just ask this: Can any business pay such huge interest (from 13 per cent. to 30 per cent.), make no use of by-products (burning straw), poor and wasteful methods of manufacture, machinery running say two-thirds time, and worse yet, product sold for what it would fetch? Is it not saying a lot for grain growing that it has survived so long?

WILSON RANSOM.

Mountainside, Man.

CATTLE FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Editor, Guide:—I have a suggestion to offer to raise funds to help the needy. No doubt most farmers can and will assist in giving a good fat steer or heifer free to the Red Cross Fund in 1916. All that can afford to give an animal might have a time and place appointed in their district to deliver their contribution, say about October 1. In this way we could raise \$60 to \$80 each and we will not miss it. If we all can't fight in the trenches, let us do all we possibly can to help the widows and orphans and also the deserving soldiers at the front and those that have returned maimed and crippled for life. I will give of the best I have and hope that out of the 34,000 readers of The Guide a very large majority will respond. I venture to suggest that the C.P.R. will give free transportation to Winnipeg for all shipments made for a charitable purpose. It is plain to be seen that we have to do better and I feel we can afford to raise three times as much as the acre of wheat.

J. H. JACKSON.

Waskada, Man.

TAX FOR PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Editor, Guide:—There has been some discussion in your columns in regard to having the people taxed for Patriotic Funds in place of the Red Cross Fund, which is a free will and, may I say, a hit-or-miss affair. This war is being fought to preserve the freedom of Canada and of you, who ever reads this. Let me tell you what a neighbor (a German-American) said: "I don't care what they do in this war as long as I don't have to go myself or pay extra taxes for it." And this is the attitude of practically every German-American settler within a large radius of my home. When a man is at pains to tell me with glee of a German victory, and look at me with a sour face when the tide of victory is with our cause, his private thoughts are easily interpreted. For pity's sake why did these good people ever come to this country then? A country that offers inducements and privileges to such an extent that a man leaves his own native born soil to live there, that country is good enough to fight for if necessary and to pay taxes if needed.

Of course an unwilling fighter doesn't make a very good one, but his money in taxes is just as good as that of the patriotic tax payer. So I say if money is needed to keep up our share of this fight, let us be taxed accordingly and each one help to bear the burden, for it is each one's duty, whether he sees it in this light or not.

That there should still be kept a free-will fund, like the Red Cross, for certain avenues of assistance I certainly believe. But in some lines, such as immediate care of returned soldiers, increased pensions for widows, etc., the work to my mind should be kept up by the government and the Patriotic tax would be a direct way of raising the money for this.

E. B. J.

Sask.

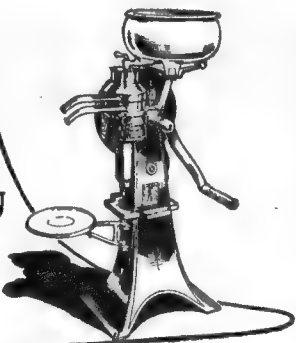
RURAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Editor Guide:—May I be permitted to give a few ideas (not new by any means) on the Saskatchewan Rural School Problem, for consideration by farmers and others.

That all lands in Saskatchewan which are, or may be liable to assessment for municipal purposes be also assessed for rural educational purposes whether within an established school district or not.

That (other than for payments on

Clean Skimming
Easy Turning
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FOR nearly forty years the De Laval Cream Separator has led in the cream separator field. It was the pioneer in 1878. It had a long start and has always held its lead. It has always led in every step of cream separator development and popularity, and more De Laval are in use today than all other makes combined.

It has always been recognized as the closest skimming cream separator. That's the main reason why 98% of the world's creameries use it to the exclusion of all others.

Because of its cleaner skimming, ease of operation and wonderful durability, every De Laval user is a "booster" and the better its work is known in a neighborhood the more popular it becomes.

The better quality of cream it produces is attested by the fact that De Laval produced cream and butter have scored highest at every annual contest of the National Buttermakers' Association for twenty-four years and in every great representative contest for over thirty years. Last but not least, the De Laval was awarded the Grand Prize at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915 as at every other great exposition since its invention.

The creamerymen's choice can't be far wrong. The world's greatest dairymen and mechanical experts who act as judges at the great expositions can be depended upon to recognize real merit, and the fact that the De Laval is the choice of the majority of all cream separator buyers must mean a good deal to you. In your purchase of a cream separator can you afford to ignore these considerations?

Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

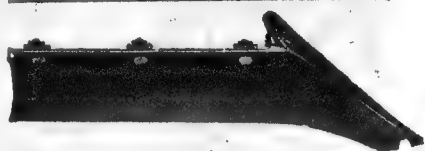


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Here is your big 1916 League outfit—the complete equipment for playing every position on the team and you can get it without spending a penny. It contains this dandy Big League solid leather catcher's decker, best 1916 style, a chrome tanned web thumb and raised heel solid leather fielder's glove, a jim dandy first baseman's mitt, and a new style short stop's decker, both these mitts being faced all round just like you see the Big League players using. They're beauties. Then you get a new 1916 steel catcher's mask, a strongly sewn full size base ball, and there's a dandy pair of rubber soled baseball shoes for every boy who earns an outfit. Get this grand big outfit to-day and be the pride of the team.

Just send your name and address to-day, and we will send you postage paid a free sample package of "Fairy Berries," the delightful new Cream Candy Coated breath perfume and just 35 large 10c packages to introduce among your friends. Open your free package, try a "Fairy Berry" yourself, and ask your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll like them so much that every one will want a package or two at once. Just a couple of little "Fairy Berries" will purify the mouth, sweeten and perfume the breath and they are irresistibly delicious. Everyone just loves them. You'll sell them all in an hour. "Fairy Berries" sell like wildfire.

Return our \$3.50 when the breathlets are sold and we'll promptly send you all charges paid, the complete baseball outfit just as you see it and the dandy rubber soled baseball shoes, guaranteed to fit and give satisfaction, are yours too if you will show your grand baseball outfit to your friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. Write quick boys. Be the first to own the grandest baseball outfit in your town. Address

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B, 119, TORONTO, ONT. 45

Don't Wear a Truss



C.E. BROOKS, 1953 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable cheap. **Sent on trial to prove it.** Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

Prepare for Spring!

It's time for you to examine your machinery. If you have any broken or worn out parts have them welded by the Oxy-Acetylene process. It's much cheaper than buying new parts.

YOUR BLACKSMITH OR REPAIR EXPERT CAN DO THIS WORK FOR YOU

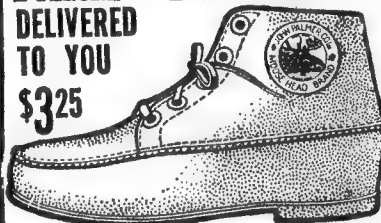
If he has not a welding plant give us his name and we will send him full particulars.

L'Air Liquide Society

Largest Manufacturers of Oxygen and Welding Plants
328 WILLIAM AVENUE, WINNIPEG

SPECIALLY MADE FARM FOOTWEAR

DELIVERED TO YOU
\$3.25



Here is a light weight, durable and comfortable working shoe specially suitable for farmers, woodsmen, millmen, trackmen, laborers—all who require extra strong, easy footwear for working in. We make them of the splendid oil-tanned Skowhegan water-proofed leather that has made

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"

famous for almost forty years. No need to suffer with tired, sore, aching, burning feet. Get a pair of these and find ease and comfort. If your dealer doesn't carry them, send us his name, enclosing \$3.25, and we will ship you a pair, all charges paid, to any address in Canada or U. S. Remit (stating size) by postal or express order. Same style as shown, 8 eyelets high, \$3.75. Write for catalogue.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited, 27
Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

Steam Plowing Coal

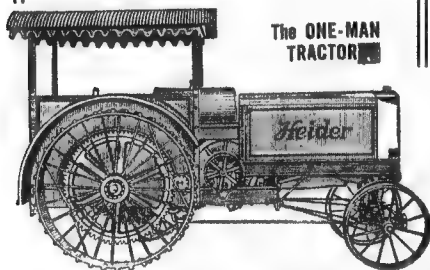
Double Screened Lump

\$2.00 per Ton

Dobell Coal Co. of Tofield Ltd.
Tofield - Alberta

Solve Your Hired Help Problem with a HEIDER

The ONE-MAN TRACTOR



Perfectly adapted for doing any kind of work in the field, belt or on the road, at the lowest possible cost. You can cut your farm operating expenses 50 per cent. The most economical and easily operated tractor made—Four Cylinder, Heavy Duty Motor of the long-stroke type—constructed throughout for strength and service. Entirely new system of transmission. The HEIDER is the pioneer lightweight tractor and no experiment.

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GILSON MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
P.O. Box 671 Winnipeg, Man.

debenture account, for which each school district be taxed separately according to its indebtedness, the school assessment be at one and the same rate per acre throughout each municipality.

That rural school district affairs be managed in some such manner as are our municipalities.

That the present system in many districts of changing their teacher practically every year is not good for the cause of education.

That there should be some better inducement for both men and women to take up teaching more as their life's work. For instance there might be some self-supporting pension scheme.

That no teacher be engaged by any rural school board without a testimonial or recommendation from one of the provincial school inspectors.

That no teacher be dismissed by any rural school board without the school inspector's knowledge and approval.

That no person be allowed to conduct or teach in any public or private school unless he or she holds a teaching certificate issued by the department of education.

That every child in Saskatchewan be taught to speak, read and write the English language.

That an effective system of compulsory education in rural districts be enacted.

That government grants be based partly on the average attendance of children at school, and not altogether according to the number of days a school is in operation as at present.

That there should be a large increase in the number of school inspectors. At present the inspectors cannot possibly perform their duties satisfactorily owing to having too much to do.

That every rural school (if open for the whole year, that is 210 teaching days) should receive two official visits from the school inspector each year.

That the school inspectors be the persons appointed to decide whether a child is receiving satisfactory educational instruction.

That sections 13 and 77 of "The School Act," 1915. (dealing with the "Formation of Public Schools,") be altered so as to read "shall be organized," instead of "may be organized."

That no public school be closed without the consent of the Department of Education.

That any two adjacent rural school districts be permitted to arrange that children in the lower grades be taught in one of their schools, and the children in the higher grades in the other school and that such children be conveyed to and from the school they thus attend. The higher grade school to provide for teaching pupils up to the senior form above grade VIII. In our rural schools we are asking our teacher for impossibilities, that is to give adequate attention to the pupils, when there may be from ten to fifteen grades.

That any pupil in the senior form above grade VIII who shows special ability be entitled to receive some higher education free from any extra expense to the parent or guardian of such pupil.

That the Department of Education in issuing certificates to teachers who have obtained their professional and academic training outside the province, grant certificates of qualification only to those teachers who speak and write the English language with precision and accuracy.

F. M. JARRETT,

Secretary-Treasurer, Victor School District and Victor Local G.G.A.
Nutana, Sask.

HORSE VERSUS TRACTOR

Editor, Guide:—In reading F. S. Jacobs' article on "Horse or Tractor Power," it appears to me he has not given enough, if any, emphasis to this side of the question, viz., which is the most permanent supply of power, horses or tractors? To illustrate, suppose two farmers have a capital of says \$1200 to invest in power, A buys a tractor and at the end of ten years, and perhaps sooner, his tractor is worn out and he has to put up another \$1200 to renew his power. B buys horses, say, six head; of these six two are mares, which he starts breeding, and with ordinary luck at the end of ten years he will have not only \$1200 worth of power but nearer double, added to which he may have been able to sell some horses, which would be a clear gain. In my opinion the cheapest all-round every-day, every job, power on the farm is horses. But raise them yourself.—Yours sincerely,

C. S. WATKINS.

Late Sowing CROPS

The lateness of the season makes it necessary for every farmer to consider the most suitable crops to sow. Those offered below will fill the need—Try them.

McKENZIES' QUALITY SEEDS

Are shipped within 24 hours after receipt of order. No matter where you live we can serve you. Mail your order today to Brandon or Calgary. No waiting.

Do not miss your copy of our 20th Annual. It tells you all about the best seeds for the West. Send a postal today for the "Red Guide Book"

SPRING RYE

Grow this profitable crop. It yields enormously. Easy of cultivation. Provides excellent Hay and Fodder.

Per bushel, Brandon \$1.35
Per bushel, Calgary \$1.45

FIELD CORN

Brandon Calgary
Prices per Bus.

Improved Leaming No. 13 \$1.90 \$2.45

Minnesota No. 13 2.35 2.75

Yellow Dent 2.35 2.75

North Dakota White 2.35 2.75

Flint 2.25 2.70

Longfellow Yellow 2.25 2.70

Flint 2.25 2.70

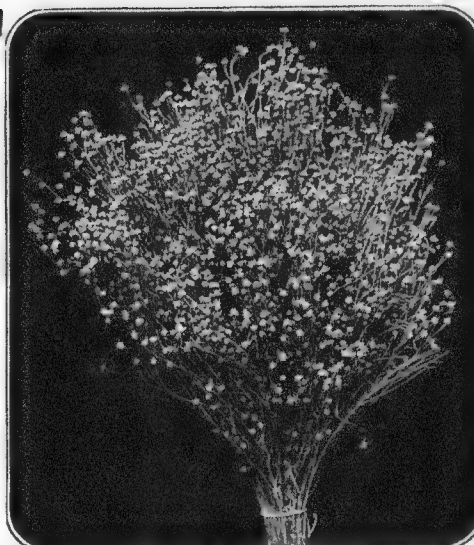
See our Seed Catalog, pages 52, 53, 54, for other varieties and particulars of Corn Competition.

Write for special prices on quantities and club orders.

CLOVERS, GRASSES

	Brandon	Calgary
Northern Grown Alfalfa	50 lbs. \$16.75 100 lbs. \$33.00	50 lbs. \$17.50 100 lbs. \$35.00
Turkestan Alfalfa	12.75 25.00	13.75 27.00
Liscomb Alfalfa	21.00 40.00	21.50 42.00
Grimm Alfalfa	33.00 65.00	33.50 66.00
Common Red Clover	16.50 32.00	17.00 33.00
Grasses—		
Western Rye	6.25 12.00	6.75 13.00
Brome	6.75 13.00	7.50 14.50
Timothy	6.50 12.00	6.75 13.00

A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd. Brandon, Man.
Calgary, Alta.



FLAX

Our stocks are magnificent. Clean, Pure, Highest Germination. This crop is immune from the ravages of wireworm.

Per bushel, Brandon \$3.00
Per bushel, Calgary \$3.15

RAPE

Ours is the Genuine Dwarf Essex Variety

By freight or express
10 lbs. 10 lbs.
Postpaid or more or more
1 lb. 4 lbs. per lb. per lb.
Brandon 30c 85c 13c 12c
Calgary 30c 80c 14c 13c
(Purchaser Pays Freight)

SEED GRAIN

The Finest Highly Selected and Recleaned Stocks in the West of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Field Peas.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BUY A FARM THAT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF?

We own 257 quarter sections and no matter what you are looking for we can suit you. We have a number of improved farms fully equipped, even down to chickens and cows. Unimproved land will be sold on 10 year terms.

These lands were carefully selected several years ago; soil is the best, and they are near railway stations in the well known wheat districts of Zeneta, Young, Grenfell and Broadview, Sask.

We Only Want First Class Successful Farmers Who Can Make Good If Given The Easy Terms We Offer. No Others Need Apply.

At Zeneta and Young, Sask., we operate two big wheat ranches of several thousand acres, and buyers of our farms located near those ranches are welcome at all times to consult our Superintendents. Nine-tenths of all farming failures are made in the first year in any new country, because the new-comer in the district doesn't understand local conditions. You get the benefit of the expert advice and assistance of our Farm Superintendents as to methods of farming in those particular districts, without cost.

Write us for further particulars or inquiries addressed to our representatives named below about land in their respective districts will receive prompt attention.

In writing mention Dept. "I"

F. A. Bean Properties
1036 McKnight Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

ALBERT SCHAAL, Polar Star Ranch, Zeneta, Sask.
JAMES SCILLEY, "Bean Farm" Young, Sask.
M. H. NEILL, Grenfell, Sask.

Pay Less For Your Groceries!

GRAND PRIZE COMPETITION

Mahogany Victrola, value \$137, and \$13 in records. Jewel Hand and Power Cream Separator. Hand Power Washing Machine. Favorite Hand Power Churn. Set of Scoop and Platform Scales. Competition now open, closes June 30th. Prizes go to first five customers purchasing the most goods in value before closing date, June 30th, 1916.

We do not charge extra for the groceries so as to give these catalogues away. Compare our prices. You will find them the lowest. Write today for catalogue, also ask to be put on our mailing list for fresh fruit bulletins.

WE SELL FRESH FRUIT FROM GROWER TO CONSUMER

DAVID McKAY & COMPANY - The Grocery Mail Order House - WINNIPEG, Man.

FREE PREMIUMS

Royal Canadian Clothes Wringer. Bissell Carpet Sweeper. Canuck Bread Mixer. Set of Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons. Creamery Can. Set of Baking Dishes. Self-Basting Roaster.

With every purchase of ten dollars and over (not including flour and sugar) the above premiums will be sent absolutely free according to the value of the order.

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Farmers' Financial Directory



Assets over \$2,500,000

Losses Paid, Nearly \$40,000,000

A Guarantee Against Hard Times

A Hail Policy with this Company protects you fully. We have already paid out nearly 40 million dollars in losses, and every loss has been promptly settled. These are two reasons why you should select this strong Company for your protection.

Your Duty to Yourself and Your Family

requires you to take no risk of losing your crop this year when prices will go higher than ever. Don't take a chance—no district is free from hail. You may be hailed out—that's why it is your duty to yourself and your family to secure protection with a strong Company like ours.

It Costs No More to Insure Early

Write to-day for full particulars or see our Local Agent

British America Assurance Company

HAIL DEPT.
WINNIPEG

Bargains in Farm Lands

DISPOSAL OF TRUST ESTATES

As Trustees and Administrators of numerous estates we have for quick sale over Half Million Acres of good Farm Lands, improved and unimproved, well located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These properties being assets of estates which must be closed out as speedily as possible offer unusual opportunities for very reasonable purchase on easy terms of good, desirable lands and buildings. Our lists should be in the hands of everyone seeking farm properties. Send for booklet, 'Bargains in Farm Lands,' containing particulars and prices.

The Standard Trusts Company

Standard Trusts Building

Winnipeg, Man.

Hail Insurance

Write us for Further Information

Of the many perils to which your growing grain will be subject, that of damage by Hail is greatest, and although greatest it is the one hazard from which the risk of loss may be entirely eliminated.

See that your Insurance is under a British Crown Policy, backed by a reputation for Fair and Prompt settlement of Loss Claims.

See our Local Agent or write us

The British Crown Assurance Corporation

Limited, of London and Glasgow

Western Canada Offices:

REGINA, Saskatchewan CALGARY, Alberta

TRANSMITTING THRU THE BANK

In previous articles the service which is rendered to the public in the transmission of money by the post office, the express companies, and the telegraph companies was outlined, and the advantages of the different agencies pointed out. The greater part of the money which is sent from one part of the country, or one part of the world, to another is, however, transmitted thru the banks. Large sums of money running up into the thousands and millions are almost always handled thru a bank, and banks are the one agency which will undertake to send money in any amount to any part of the world.

Banks send money by check, draft, telegraph, cable, money order, or send the actual gold or notes by mail, express or messenger.

The bank draft is perhaps the most common method of sending money by mail. A person who wishes to send \$100 or \$10,000 or any other sum to any place in Canada can purchase a draft at his own bank payable at any other branch of a chartered bank in this country. If the draft is payable at a branch of the bank issuing it the charge will be one-eighth of one per cent. This is \$1 on \$800, with a minimum of 15 cents, and if it is payable at a place where the issuing bank has no branch, the cost will be double, the extra charge being for the remuneration of the bank which cashes the draft.

Remitting by Cheque

Sometimes, instead of purchasing a draft the sender simply writes a check and this is then presented to the bank at the other end and accepted for collection, the bank not undertaking to cash it until the branch on which it is issued has accepted it. The usual charge for cashing checks drawn on banks in other towns is one-eighth of one per cent., if drawn on a bank having a branch in the town or one quarter of one per cent. otherwise, with a minimum of 15 cents in the former case and 25 cents in the latter. Some business firms, however, have an arrangement with their bank that their checks will be cashed at par at any branch of that bank in Canada, and the people to whom they send money are thus saved the exchange. Usually the sender has to meet the cost of transmission and he can do this by adding the 15 or 25 cents or whatever the charge will be; or, in drawing the check, he may add, after the amount, the words, "and exchange." Some firms, again, have an arrangement with their banks that out-of-town checks received by them will be cashed at par, this being a privilege reserved for "good customers."

Foreign Drafts

Banks sell drafts payable in any civilized part of the world—enemy countries excepted—and in this way make international trade possible. The actual money, of course, does not pass from one country to another, it being all a matter of bookkeeping and credit, but nevertheless a man can hand a sum of money to a bank clerk in a town in Western Canada and the next day or next week or next month some other man may receive approximately the same amount of money from another bank clerk in Yokohama, or Melbourne or some small town in Scotland, the period which elapses depending on whether the draft is sent by cable or by mail. The cost of foreign drafts varies with the rate of foreign exchange at the big financial centres. When this article was being prepared enquiry at a Winnipeg bank elicited the information that drafts on London, England, were being sold that day at \$4.79 for every pound sterling. On the same day drafts from London were being cashed by the same bank in Winnipeg at \$4.76 on the pound.

Cost of Foreign Drafts

The bank would thus have to sell drafts on England aggregating \$479 and cash English drafts for the same amount, and settle with the banks in England to earn \$3. The spread between the bank's buying and selling price is not fixed, but on a number of dates selected at random during the past two months it varied from 3 to 3½ cents on the pound. It is cus-

Do You

as a property owner, carry Fire Insurance, and yet neglect to adequately insure the life and energy that built up that property?

Put first things first, and arrange for Life Insurance in the Company charging lowest rates and paying highest profits.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

Head Office - Winnipeg

Hail Insurance

"THE UNITED POLICY" grants Liberal Protection at lowest cost. No District is FREE FROM HAIL. See our Agent early.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

Apply to

THE UNITED ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office: 214-215 Beveridge Building CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
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THE NEW SERVICE TO PROSPECTIVE FARMERS

Back to the Land Campaign Offering Farmers Expert Advice

Nine-tenths of all the farm failures in Western Canada are due to the new-comer in the district not understanding local conditions. This is now overcome by the F. A. Bean Properties who give you the benefit of expert advice and the assistance of their Farm Superintendents to the best method of farming in the territory you select. This firm selected over 250 quarter sections about seven years ago, choosing land where the soil is the best and convenient to railway station. A number of these farms are improved and fully equipped down to cows and chickens. With their easy payment plan there is no necessity for the prospective farmer now to tough it until he learns the business of farming. It will pay any prospective farmer to investigate these lands. For the old time and successful farmer, they have a number of quarter sections of unimproved lands which will be sold on ten year terms. Considering the numerous advantages offered by these people it is not necessary now to be an Agricultural College Graduate, but just energetic.—Advertisement.

MONEY TO LOAN!

on first mortgages on improved farm lands at current rate. Loans promptly negotiated. Charges reasonable. Correspondence invited.

The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

MONEY TO LOAN

on Improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers accepted. Agents wanted at places where not represented.

NETHERLANDS

Mortgage Co. of Canada
Electric Railway Chambers, WINNIPEG

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY
There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GREEN CUT TAMARAC POSTS FOR SALE

To any station in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS
Write for prices to
MILLARD BROS., Melfort, Sask.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

tomary in this country, when issuing drafts payable abroad, to write the amount in the money of the country to which it is going, francs, roubles, rupees, pounds, or whatever it may be, and the remitter then knows exactly how much to send in order to pay the exchange and deliver the required sum in the distant country. British bankers, on the other hand, usually draw their drafts in pounds, shillings and pence, and the amount to be received here is uncertain, depending on rate of exchange prevailing when the draft is cashed. The rates of exchange on foreign countries fluctuate a good deal, being affected by speculation in exchange as well as by the comparative volume of import and export trade. Charges thruout this country depend on conditions at New York and are wired to the banks daily. When a draft is cabled or telegraphed, the charges or exchange received by the bank are the same, the purchaser paying in addition the cost of the cable or telegram.

Bank Money Orders

Another method by which banks forward money is by bank money orders, which are practically the same as express money orders, the charges being identical. All drafts, checks, and bank money orders must now bear a two-cent stamp as a war tax.

MARKETING MANITOBA WOOL

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture, acting as agent for the farmers, will, up to July 1, 1916, receive wool delivered in Winnipeg, where it will be weighed, sorted and graded under the supervision of expert wool graders sent out by the Federal Department of Agriculture. The wool will then be sold on grade for the highest obtainable price.

On receipt of wool, the department is prepared to make a cash advance up to two-thirds of the local market price, the balance to be paid as soon as final settlement is received. From the selling price the department will retain only a sufficient sum to cover actual expenses, which it is anticipated will approximate one cent per pound. No guarantee can be furnished as to when final settlement will be effected, but last year's checks for the balance of payment went out during August. In every case payment will be made according to grade, and as the grade of wool is largely affected by the care of the sheep, flock owners would do well to observe the suggestions offered.

Transportation charges on all shipments should be prepaid to Winnipeg, but shipments from points having no railway agent may be sent freight collect. On these the department will pay the freight, and deduct the amount from the price when making settlement. Wool sacks, 40 inches wide and 7½ feet long, holding from 200 to 240 pounds of wool, can be supplied thru the department, delivered by express or parcel post at a cost singly at 75 cents each. Paper twine, the proper twine for the tying of fleeces, will also be supplied at a charge of one cent per fleece. Cash for sacks or twine should accompany orders.

Addressed shipping tags will be forwarded each consignee, to be filled in, giving actual weights in each lot. Use two tags for each sack; tie one to the fleeces inside, and securely fasten the other to outside of each sack. Ship by freight, and at once forward bill of lading by mail to George H. Greig, department of agriculture, Winnipeg. The wool must be shipped before July 1, 1916, addressed to Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN B.C.

Victoria, B.C., April 13.—Premier Bowser announced in the house this afternoon that a bill would be introduced shortly to give votes to women, to come into effect on January 1 next, contingent upon the result of a referendum to be voted upon at the time of the general election. The referendum will be on the same basis as that regarding prohibition—a 50 per cent. vote. The bill will probably be introduced in the house at the same time as the bill to give the vote to soldiers who do not happen to be training in their home town.

CROWN LIFE

1915 Showed many Gains

for the Crown Life. For instance, the Insurance in force totalled \$12,709,832 or a gain of nearly 8% over previous year.

Particulars of our Guaranteed Premium Reduction 20-payment Life Policy will be of special interest.

Let us send you our 1915 Report.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS 17

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President

ED. DEWART,
Vice-President

C. D. KERR,
Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$710,596.60
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1914	27,175
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$42,299,525.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

200 Stallions 200

for Sale or Exchange

in Ontario and Manitoba, inscribed with our Stallion Exchange Bureau and ranging in price from \$250.00 to \$1000.00—All breeds, Canadian and Imported. Full list containing description, age and price sent FREE on request.

If your stallion is for sale, send for special blank form to be filled and returned to us and on receipt we shall be pleased to list him. Our services are entirely free to both sellers and purchasers

The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office:

POWER BUILDING

MONTREAL, CANADA

This Company also issues policies covering loss of Horses and Cattle by death through accident or disease; full particulars on request

WATCH REPAIRING

If your watch needs repairing we will send you a mailing box. Work guaranteed and done with despatch. Prices reasonable. Send for our price list of wedding rings, watches, bracelets, pins, etc.—everything in jewelry. Ring size card on request.

HICKS-PENTZ CO.

Saskatchewan Mail Order Jewelry House
1849 SCARTH ST. REGINA, SASK.



MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

At a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$99 and up.

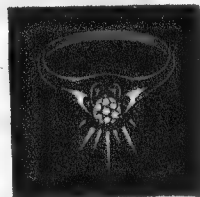
SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 111, Galesburg, Kas., U.S.A.

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Our

\$50

Diamond



The \$50.00 Diamond, bought on the basis of size only, must stand comparison on that same basis, and must suffer accordingly.

The \$50.00 Diamond, bought on the basis of quality, however, need fear no comparison, irrespective of size. The D. E. Black Diamond at \$50.00 is a good size, absolutely perfect, mounted in 14K Solid Gold with Platinum Tips.

You can order by mail, subject to prompt refund if not entirely satisfied. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

D. E. BLACK & CO. LTD.

Jewelers
Herald Building Calgary, Alta.

High Grade, Made-to-Measure

Suits

\$25⁰⁰ Direct by Mail

Most men buy their clothes for style and quality, not for cheapness. That is why we have always insisted upon smartness of design and worthiness of material in our clothes, rather than mere lowness of price.

That does not mean that Story & Story clothes are high. On the contrary, you will find no more economical prices anywhere. Every dollar you invest in them will bring you satisfaction at a surprisingly big rate of interest.

Story Clothes are hand tailored. Hand tailoring assures their fit and the permanency of their style, nothing else does. Hundreds of Winnipeg's most particular dressers wear Story Clothes. Why not you? We positively guarantee the fit or refund the money.

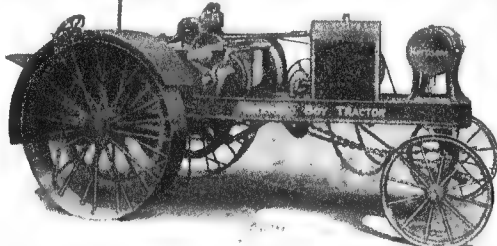


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350 Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG

Write us today for samples and self-measuring chart and have your suit made-to-measure. We pay express to you.

Gasoline is Going Up! It's time you owned a Kerosene Tractor

Gasoline at the end of January, 1916, was 31¢ per gallon. The price of Gas is soaring all the time. It is highly probable that it will touch the 50¢ per gallon mark before the end of the year, and at a time when you will want it most. When you buy a Tractor you need to figure out the cost of operation. Fuel should be one of the chief determining factors. The initial cost of the Tractor itself is but a minor consideration. With the positive advance of Gasoline, farmers will naturally turn to a low-grade oil as a substitute.



Weight only 4800 lbs. Brake Test 24 H.P.; Draw Bar 12 H.P. Ignition, High Tension Dual Magneto. With Automatic Spark Advance.

THE "WATERLOO BOY" KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR

is specially constructed to operate on low grade oil; will give gallon for gallon equal and even greater efficiency at a consequent lower cost per acre. We guarantee it to fulfill every requirement we claim for it. The Waterloo Boy One-Man Tractor will pull a light engine gang with three 14-inch plows in stubble any depth you wish. It will pull two 14-inch plows in any prairie breaking. On a summerfallow it will handle a disc with harrows behind, at from 2 1/2 to 3 miles per hour. It will drive a 24-46 thrasher with all attachments at a capacity of 700 bus. of wheat to 1,400 bus. of oats per day. Easy to operate. It will pay you to obtain full information, price, etc. Mailed Free. Write us today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Belting and Threshers' Supplies. Live Dealers Wanted in Territory Where We Are Not Represented.

GASOLINE ENGINE AND SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG

The Feeder That Has Brains The Famous Trouble Eliminator

The feeder that knows more than ignorant or "smart aleck" pitchers, and corrects their errors by delivering the grain to the separator end first in a constant and uniform volume, thus insuring well threshed, well separated and well cleaned grain at a much faster rate than is possible with a machine fed by the ordinary feeder that is controlled by the whims of the pitchers. Send for a catalogue of the FOOL-PROOF, TROUBLE-PROOF Feeder.

Fill out and mail coupon.

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REGINA, Sask. or BRANDON, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN UNIVERSITY REPORT

The report of President Walter Murray on the widely divergent avenues of work covered by the university emphasizes some important fundamentals in educational work in our country. Since opening 86 degrees in arts, 4 in science, 8 in law, 27 in accounting and 1 in agriculture have been conferred, as well as 24 associate diplomas in agriculture and 29 certificates in pharmacy. Nine-tenths of the students in agriculture take the associate course, intending to return to the farm.

Attendance in 1914-15 was: Arts, 281; agriculture, 118; law, 48; engineering, 17; pharmacy, 9. Seventy-seven of these were women. Registration last fall decreased to 385, the decrease being largely due to 100 members having enlisted. The cosmopolitan nature of our population finds its representation in the student body of the university and the versatility of the individuals of different nationalities, resulting in foreigners winning many of the most coveted honors cannot help but have a wholesome effect in engendering respect amongst the whole student body. There are 177 Canadians, 137 English, 53 Scotch, 30 Irish, 2 Welsh, 19 American, 10 German, 6 Scandinavian, and 3 Icelandic students, and 2 each of French, Russian, Roumanian and Ruthenian nationality. The President says:—

"The life of this province is being greatly enriched by the artistic, literary and musical gifts which these foreign people and students are bringing to us. We of Canadian birth do not realize fully how much Saskatchewan owes to European culture. Every musical festival, each convention, be it Grain Growers', Homemakers' or Municipalities, but deepens the conviction that their high character is due to the training and culture of Britain and the continent of Europe. Unless we exert ourselves to the uttermost, the next generation will fall far behind the present in intellectual and artistic attainments." Close contact in school and college life must cement friendships and engender respect that can only result in greater harmony and co-operation, not only in the next generation but this as well.

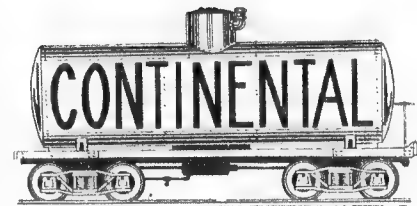
The wisdom of bringing together students in many different faculties, e.g., arts, agriculture and law on one campus and under one roof was very seriously questioned at first. Discord, neglect of agriculture and accentuation of the "from town to city" movement was predicted as the first fruits of such a policy. Here is the presidential verdict on this question, "The students in the various colleges have never been conscious of sectional distinctions. They have roomed together, studied together, participated side by side in the same sports and co-operated in the different student societies. The experiment of co-operation has been an unqualified success among the students, and we believe that far-reaching effects in the life of the province will result. Instead of students in agriculture being drawn into arts, we have found the movement is towards agriculture." Saskatchewan in common with other universities has been done due honor by a heavy enlistment record of students from every department in as many different companies and branches of the service.

Extension Work

Extension work was very varied. Short courses of two to five days brought an attendance of 3,250. Over 8,000 attended 116 competitions of various kinds. Ten thousand attended 241 institute meetings and 100 exhibitions were held. Homemakers' clubs have a membership of 6,000. Forty thousand people attended a better farming train that ran five weeks.

Questions of tillage, choice of crops, etc., are to be investigated in a number of localities, and a kind of self-supporting demonstration farm system instituted on the farms of successful farmers. Summer courses are being provided for teachers of rural schools. A course in rural sociology and farm practices is to be added for rural ministers.

Don't cut the mane of a work horse. The long hairs are a protection to the top of the neck. If the mane is cut the collar presses on the stubby hairs and causes irritation and sores.



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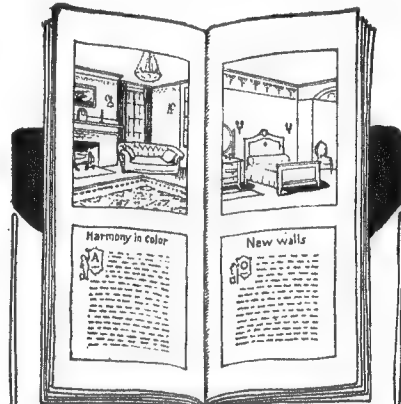
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If you are going to "do" the dining-room or the bedroom, or even the kitchen, this spring, you need this book. It illustrates in photogravure, in colors, rooms done with Alabastine. It contains suggestions and ideas for color schemes, and it shows how you can do the work yourself.

Alabastine

Artistic Wall Tints

A copy of "Homes Healthful and Beautiful" costs but 15c. (coin or stamps), but if it saves you from making even one mistake—and there is nothing easier to make than mistakes in color—will it not pay for itself a hundred times over? Then send for it now and study it before you start housecleaning.

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66 Willow Street Paris, Ontario

TWINE PRICES HIGH

There is so much misunderstanding thruout the country as to the exact reasons for the increase in the price of binder twine, which the farmer will have to pay this year, that we desire to give our readers the facts in the case, stated as briefly as possible.

Altho it is impossible at this time to state just how great an increase there will be in the price of twine over former years, it is certain that there will be a considerable advance. This will not be due to the twine manufacturers, as they will spin the twine on as small a margin of profit as they have always done, and it is not due to any shortage of sisal fibre, as the 1915 crop was one of the largest on record.

The cause, in brief, is that a complete monopoly of sisal fibre has been formed by the Yucatan government, assisted by a number of bankers in the United States. The Yucatan government has gained control of the sisal fibre supply thru the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen. The American bankers who have assisted in the monopoly were recently organized under the laws of New York State as the "Pan-American Commission Corporation."

This corporation was formed with a capital of \$1,000,000, and according to the original agreement, was to lend money to the Comision Reguladora to the extent of \$10,000,000 if necessary. It is reported that this amount has been increased to \$15,000,000.

The stockholders in the Pan-American Commission Corporation are to receive 6 per cent. interest on all money loaned to the Yucatan Comision, and as further emoluments are to receive 5 per cent. commission on all sales of sisal fibre to American twine manufacturers, which considering that something like 400,000,000 pounds of sisal fibre are sold each year to American manufacturers, would yield a dividend of considerably more than \$1,000,000, or 100 per cent. on the capital of the corporation.

The Comision Reguladora was created by the Yucatan government in 1912, for the purpose of dealing in sisal fibre as it left Yucatan, and thereby regulating the price for which it should sell. It was only upon the appearance of a military governor of Yucatan that the Comision Reguladora became an instrument of monopoly.

A Complete Monopoly

The monopoly of the sisal fibre trade by the Yucatan Comision dates from the Blockade of Progreso, which it will be remembered, from accounts in the papers, occurred in March, 1915. Altho this blockade lasted but a short time, it was found when the blockade was raised that the sisal fibre market had come practically under control of the Comision.

By September, 1915, this monopoly had become complete, and since that time no Yucatan sisal has been obtainable except from the Comision Reguladora. This was followed in April, the same year, by negotiations in the United States for financial backing, which ended in the organization of the Pan-American Commission Corporation described above.

By November 6½ cents a pound was being charged for sisal fibre, f.o.b. New York. This price has been steadily increased until at the time of writing it is 7½ cents a pound, but a little less than the price for which the finished binder twine was sold at wholesale to the dealer in 1910 and 1912.

It is the impossibility of determining how much higher the price of sisal will raise that makes it impossible to determine what farmers will have to pay for their twine for the 1916 harvest. Sisal prices will be determined by the Comision Reguladora and by it alone.

Dr. V. A. Rendon, who represents the Comision in the United States, said recently in an interview, that "Altho the price is now 7½ cents a pound, we could raise it to 10 cents a pound if we chose."

Profits for Bankers

The Canadian and American farmer may know, when he pays unusual prices for his twine this year, that he is enriching the manufacturers of twine not at all, and the growers of Yucatan sisal fibre but little.

Of the 7½ cents per pound which the Yucatan Comision is now receiving for its sisal, the Yucatan planter is receiving but 4 cents; not a very great advance over what he has been accustomed to receive by selling his sisal in the open market, as was done previous to the Comision's monopoly.

It is to the Comision of the Yucatan government and to the organization of bankers from the United States that each farmer will pay his increase. His twine will be no better for their participation in the sisal business—it will be no more plentiful, and its supply will be no more certain.

Several sensational stories have appeared in the newspapers, which have since been nullified by the papers themselves, placing the blame for the high twine prices upon American cordage manufacturers. Some other stories have tried to justify the monopoly's prices by imaginary advantages which the Yucatan sisal grower is to receive.

It has since been learned that these are but efforts of the Comision Reguladora to prejudice the minds of American farmers and their friends and to turn their displeasure from the Comision. The publicity campaign of which such stories were a part has been exposed, and it is now known that the facts in the case are those which have been herein briefly stated.—Weekly Sun, Toronto.

GASOLINE ENGINE GOVERNORS

The governor of a gasoline engine does not usually give much trouble, yet when it does, the trouble is usually serious.

There are two types of governors in common use on gasoline engines, viz., the hit-and-miss governor, and the throttling governor. Both act on the same principle insofar as weights or balls are used to regulate the action according to speed. These weights are thrown out by centrifugal force when set in motion, the higher the speed the greater the throw of the weights. The weights may be on a separate shaft or mount in the fly wheel. Springs hold the weights in so that the centrifugal action will not be too great. Hence, the speed of the engine may be regulated by changing the tension of these springs.

The hit-and-miss type of governor regulates the engine by holding the exhaust valve open when the engine is running slightly over speed. As the weights are thrown out, the governor sleeve moves so as to press a detent arm toward the exhaust valve rod which then engages in a notch or detent on the exhaust valve rod, holding it open until the speed of the engine has gone down to normal.

The throttling governor works in very much the same way, but the movement of the sleeve is transferred thru a lever to the throttle, thus partially shutting off or throttling the mixture as it enters the engine.

In either type of governor, if the weights, sleeve, and arm are not working properly, irregularity in the action of the engine will result. Sometimes we find a spring has been lost and the weight is wired in place. This partially or completely destroys the action of the governor. The fly wheel may have slipped on the shaft, causing the arm to cease to act on the detent. Then the engine will run away. The same effect may be produced by accidental bending of the arm. Of course, the opposite effect may be produced by either of these troubles, causing the engine to run too slow, or to refuse to run. An engine is balanced to run at a certain speed, hence should not be made to run much above or much below this speed.—E. R. Gross, Colorado Agricultural College.

DISCING VERSUS PLOWING

Owing to the small amount of plowing done last fall, there will be great inducement to put in a portion of this spring's crop with the disc. While the disc is a useful implement for the cutting up of rough, soddy land, it was never intended to replace the plow. A disc will level and pulverize the sod, but will not cut out and destroy such perennial weeds as thistles, couch grass, etc., and if grain is disced, these weeds come up in the crop and crowd it out, greatly reducing the yield of grain and leaving the land very weedy.—S. A. Bedford.]

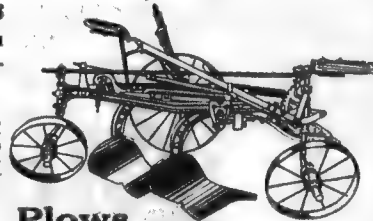


Your Implement Needs

Consult our 1916 Catalog when you want machinery or supplies.

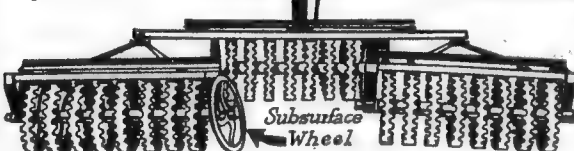
Under certain soil conditions your spring work is not complete until you have packed your land.

G.G.C. surface and subsurface wheels are interchangeable.



Plows

You'll scour the market in vain for better; adapted to any soil. Prairie breakers, stubble plows, sulks, gangs—anything you need in the plow line.



G.G.C. Surface Pulverizing Packer Showing Sub-surface Wheel

Send your next car of grain to this farmers' Company. It will be handled right.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. PORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

BONNIE BRAES

Hatching Eggs-Baby Chicks

Alberta's Leading Stock and Poultry Farm

Alberta's Best Producing Strains of

BRED-TO-LAY AND EXHIBITION STOCK

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Single and Rose Comb Reds; Brown Leghorns; Indian Runner and Mammoth Pekin Ducks; Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

My birds are better than ever, farm raised, and strong and vigorous. I have not sold any females this season and have selected the best of my breeding pens from one thousand hens. Included are my 1915 winners and trap-nest egg record females, 200-221 eggs. Every pullet on my farm is trap-nested, no guess-work; 336 trap nests are used. If you want to produce egg layers, eggs from my bred-to-lay pens will do it. White Wyandottes, pen No. 6, are 221 egg hens. Hens of pen No. 1 are daughters of pen No. 6. The trap-nest egg record of 10 pullets, Dec. 1st to 31st: Band No. 1 laid 95 eggs; No. 4, 94; No. 14, 94; No. 54, 94; No. 7, 92; No. 23, 91; No. 6, 91; No. 9, 91; No. 56, 90; and No. 53, 90. Total for month, 222 eggs. These were sold for \$10.50. Cost of feed \$1.25, and profit, \$9.25.

I can spare a few more cockerels closely related to these females. These cockerels are from hens with egg records of from 175 to 221.

My pens are now mated up and I am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from these champion matings. Order early to avoid disappointment. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ALLAN R. GILLIES

CLOVER BAR

BONNIE BRAES

ALBERTA

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20 - CLYDESDALES - 20

I am in a position to offer farmers, breeders and horse associations their choice of the largest and best selection of Clydesdale Stallions to be found in Western Canada today. New importation recently arrived. Ages coming two, coming three and coming six years. Make your selection now. Terms to responsible parties. All business personally conducted. Write or call.

A. L. DOLLAR, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

Solve the Hired Help Problem

It's becoming more acute. The men are being called to the colors, leaving few men available. The women are taking on additional work, but there's a limit to the work that can be expected of the housewife. Only one solution—machines to save man-power on the farm, conveniences to save time in the home.

Hardwood Floors

add one day to every week. No sweeping day is necessary as with carpets—ten minutes with a dustless mop, better than ten hours with a broom. And in the kitchen, no scrubbing. Hardwood floors are not porous, hence will not absorb grease and dirt stains.

Bright, Cheery, Clean Rooms

Write for "BEAVER BRAND" Hardwood-Flooring Booklet, G5

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YOU wouldn't lubricate a good watch with cold lard. Yet it is equally foolish to use cheap oil on an expensive tractor. The fine machinery of your tractor will be well oiled in the coldest days in March and April if you use

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FRICION REDUCING MOTOR OIL



the oil that will stand a zero cold test. Polarine takes care of the cylinders and burns clean when its work is done. It leaves a minimum of carbon.

Your tractor was worth buying. Polarine will make it a paying investment. It keeps it working easily and tirelessly. Polarine is suited to its lubrication needs—in any temperature.

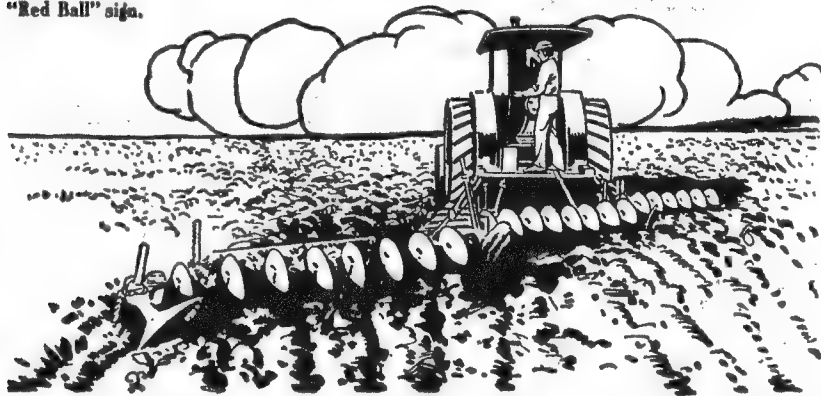
Supplied in two grades—Polarine and Polarine Heavy

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Buy Gasoline and
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"Red Ball" sign.



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Hens 15c
Young Ducks 17c
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Turkeys and Spring Chickens
Best Market Price
For good Heavy Hens ask for prices.
These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what
you have to sell and we will forward crates for
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"Pioneer," produced and grown in the West
for 10 years, absolutely hardy, large fruited
and prolific bearing, I will send, postpaid,
for \$1.00, 12 Strawberries and 12 St. Regis
Everbearing Raspberries. 1 perennial flower
hardy for all orders for \$2.00. Culture hints
enclosed. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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MENTION THE GUIDE

Handsome Sweater FREE!

A Gift You Will Value Highly

Examine this picture closely. It is an exact copy of a photograph of a Sweater Coat which The Guide is giving free to friends who will help us in our subscription work.

Notice the attractive weave and stylish design of this sweater. It is made of pure English wool, and in the manufacture of it there was no joining or cutting. It is woven continuously thruout. A sweater coat is useful at all times of the year. It is appreciated in the cool evenings of Spring, Summer and Fall, as well as on the coldest days of winter, and of course a well made and attractive coat of genuine wool is much more to be desired than just the ordinary common sweater coat which is generally worn. The illustration shows the front view. You will notice that the coat is fastened with large buttons covered with the same material as that of which the sweater is made. The belt is attached to the coat in Empire style. This makes the back view also very attractive. We can supply this sweater coat in any ladies' size, and in the following colors: Emerald, Cardinal and Royal Blue.

We know that you will be more than delighted with one of these coats. They are of such splendid quality and workmanship thruout, and are so attractive in every way that they cannot fail to satisfy the most particular.

OUR OFFER—We give one of these coats free to any person who will collect only five NEW Yearly Subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money with the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office. We allow you to get subscriptions anywhere in Western Canada. You will find the work pleasant and healthful and you will be doing your friends a good turn in getting them to take The Guide, which is the farmers' own paper and which should be in every farm home.

DO IT NOW—We do not place any time limit to this offer, but as we have only a limited supply of these sweaters we would advise you to act promptly. You need not send in all the five subscriptions at one time. Just send them along as you collect them. You will be surprised how quickly you can secure them. As soon as the five new subscriptions have all been received we will send you the sweater coat, all charges prepaid. We can supply it in any ladies' size, and in any one of the colors mentioned. You get this handsome sweater coat absolutely free at your nearest post office. Send your subscriptions to—

Circulation Dept., Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.



Photography on the Farm

Forty Dollars Given Away in a Competition for
Western Farm Photographs

Within the past few years the art of photography has made rapid strides. Time was, not so very long ago, when the taking of a family group or picture of the home was an event which could be classed, as regards both importance and frequency, with weddings or automobile rides. Today things are different. It is possible for almost everyone to use a camera successfully, and the expense attached thereto is quite within the means of every average person. Sometimes one wonders whether the ease with which photographs can be taken nowadays is an unmixed blessing. Certainly there is a tremendous amount of photographic material wasted every year by enthusiastic but inexperienced amateurs, and the outrageous pictures which only by a tremendous stretch of the imagination can be said to represent persons, are remembered with uneasiness and horror by almost everyone. However, the value and pleasure which the camera brings more than overbalances any undesirable features which follow its use. Photography is an art, just as painting is an art, and only those who fully recognize this fact obtain satisfactory results. It is not enough to simply take pictures, anyhow, anywhere or at any time. Some regard must be given to the subject's artistic merit. It is impossible to describe just what this subtle something is. Some people instinctively see or know an artistic subject. Some have a highly developed artistic sense, some have one less acute, but to be successful in any degree the photographer must have a certain idea of the suitability and setting of the subject from an artistic point of view.

Good Illustrations Scarce

From the standpoint of illustration nothing is more interesting to Guide readers than artistic photographs of typical western scenes. During the year a large number of photographs are sent in by readers who hope they may be useful for reproduction in the paper. Unfortunately, so few realize the requirements of a good illustration that the great majority of these western photographs are unsuitable and have to be returned to the senders. There is really no reason why numbers of our readers cannot take and have reproduced a wide variety of photographs on agricultural subjects, and it is for the purpose of encouraging the production of a great many more really useful, interesting and instructive western pictures that The Guide is arranging a photographic competition in which cash prizes to the value of forty dollars will be distributed.

What will make a suitable subject for a picture? Perhaps it will be easier to state first the kind of photographs which are not desirable, and then give some idea of the wide variety of subjects on which the amateur photographer can use his artistic talents to practical advantage. Everyone knows how common and how uninteresting to anyone, outside of those photographed perhaps, are pictures of threshing outfits, family groups, picnics, bare buildings, and the general run of ordinary snapshots. Such photographs are not of general interest. But the range of interesting photographic possibilities is by no means so limited. Good livestock, properly posed, is always valuable, but here again there is oftentimes very little realization evident of the requirements of a good subject.

Photographing Livestock

One of the most important matters to consider in successful livestock photography is the position of the animals when the photograph is taken. The animal must be so placed to show to the best advantage all its outstanding qualities. There is considerable patience required to get the animal to stand properly, but any trouble will be more than repaid when the photograph is completed. The feet should in most cases be placed squarely under the body and the head carried well up. A careful study of all of the pictures of animals available, especially those that

have appeared both on the cover and as inside illustrations of The Guide of late, will impress what is required upon the beginner more than any mere description ever could.

Other interesting photographs can be taken of any or all kinds of young life on the farm. Nothing perhaps is prettier than young lambs gamboling in the fields or down the road, little chicks busily scratching around, colts gazing enquiringly at the camera man, or young pigs taking their frequent meal.

Useful Farm Devices

Another very useful line of photographic work is taking pictures of handy devices, new inventions or implements and general labor-saving contrivances of all kinds, some of which are to be found on every farm. Nothing aids description more than a good photograph. Take the farm automobile for example. There are all sorts of uses to which it can be put by the wide-awake farmer, altogether outside of its use for pleasure, outings and social engagements. Any attachments to the farm car which enable it to be used to lighten the work on the farm will prove splendid subjects for photographs. Nearly every farmer nowadays has a small gasoline engine, which greatly helps with the chores. A photograph showing how it is hooked up to the various labor-saving devices will give a much clearer idea of its use than a page of description.

Leaving the practical side of farm life there are thousands of splendid subjects among the wild animal and plant life on the prairies. Then again camping scenes, landscapes and beautiful scenery of any kind is always interesting and acceptable. And so the list might be increased, but this will suffice as a suggestion for individual studies.

Sets of Photographs

Another very interesting branch of farm photography can be worked up in preparing sets of photographs to illustrate some particular side of farm work or even country effort generally. For example, a set of five or six photographs showing the various steps of butter-making on the farm could be made very interesting and at the same time have an educational value. The beautification of home or school surroundings, the evolution of the farm boy, chicken raising, school life, going fishing, hay-making, growing seed grain, the development of the farm house or barn, all these and many other subjects will suggest themselves to enthusiastic photographers. Sets of humorous subjects will also be very acceptable. The life of the hired man might afford one splendid topic on which a good set could be worked out.

The Competition

The Guide is offering forty dollars in cash to be awarded for photographs as follows: For the best set of from five to eight photographs \$15 will be paid, and for the second best set the prize will be \$10. For individual studies the prizes will be as follows: First, \$8; second, \$5, and third, \$2. In addition to this any photographs retained to be used will be paid for at the rate of from 25 cents to \$1 apiece, depending upon their merits, and any sets similarly retained will be paid for from \$1 up.

In size photographs should not be smaller than the Brownie No. 2 size (2½ by 3½). Prints are best for our purpose made with a glossy finish. The only restriction imposed in this competition is that all photographs must be exclusive to The Guide, and must not have either been previously sent on approval or published in any paper in Western Canada. Any photographs not successful in obtaining a prize will be returned if accompanied with sufficient stamps to cover postage. Otherwise all photographs sent in for competition will be considered the property of The Guide. This competition closes on August 1, after which date judging will be done and the results published as quickly as possible. All photographs for competition should be addressed to the Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The Paeony in the Farm Garden

By Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

Some people spell it "peony," and they can do so if they like, but I like to keep up the old-fashioned way, because it helps to explain why in our grandmothers' times "piney toes" were used for healing sprains and bruises. Perhaps you have wondered what this paeony is over which people get so enthusiastic. Did you ever see the "piney rose" in the gardens down East when you were a youngster, boy or girl? Don't you remember the dark crimson heavy globe of petals with a disappointing odor which bloomed in June and then reddened the ground when the petals fell? The old-fashioned "piney rose" was one kind of paeony and its bulbous roots were the "piney toes" from which a decoction was made, good—so the old dames said—for bruises and sprains.

How the Name Came

Well, but what has the spelling of the word "paeony" to do with this healing quality? Let us trace the thing back. Long before your grandparents were born, even as far back as 350 years ago the paeony was grown in old England. Where did it come from, because it was not native to Great Britain? It came from Southern Europe, exactly where the Allies have been assembling so many ships and troops on the shores of Greece and Turkey. It is said to have received its name from the half-god, half-human physician, Paeon, spoken of by Homer as being the great healer in the days when at the siege of Troy Greeks and



A Beautiful Paeony Border

Trojans fought on Gallipoli peninsula. From Paeon, the healer, who used the plant for healing purposes, comes the name "paeonia." The blind Greek poet, Homer, lived nearly 3,000 years ago. Curious, is it not, how a common garden plant leads us back to ancient things?

The Crossing of Paeonies

In the old country less than two generations ago, only two kinds were known, the common crimson-purple paeony and a smaller white Siberian variety. During the present generation by inter-crossing the European with the Chinese and Japanese varieties, beautiful and varied hybrids have been obtained, beautiful not only by reason of the varied white, pink, crimson and striped or mixed colors, but also because of the sweet fragrance of many kinds now grown. The European types are early and herbaceous, but the Oriental are late and shrubby. By crossing these florists have been able to provide early and later flowering types, so prolonging the paeony season that, instead of one brief glorious glow of color, as of old, the modern garden can display the splendor of paeonies for three or four weeks in place of a week. When ordering your plants ask for Festiva Maxima as the best white with a red spot in the centre, so many pink, so many deep crimson, and one or two mixed colors. Any good florist will send you a good selection, all named.

Why do we think so much of the paeony in the West? Listen—it is as hardy as rhubarb; it asks for very little care; its flowers appeal to everyone, either for fragrance, or color, or size—some people are attracted only by large flowers. It is essentially a farmer's

perennial plant because it multiplies steadily, does not require to be moved often, and by division gives him a chance to start his neighbors growing paeonies. He can plant it in the middle row of a perennial border or he can border his drive-way with paeonies in long rows or successive clumps.

Its Cultivation

How do you cultivate it? Our good black soil suits it very well, and once established a fall dressing of well rotted manure on the surface or dug in around it is sufficient every second or third year. Paeonies are best planted in the dormant state in the fall, say early October for the farmer. Handle the thick bulbous roots gently and place them

at an angle of not less than 90 degrees with the pink buds two inches below the surface. Use your hands and not your feet to pack the soil in around the roots. Stake the spot and top-dress with good horse manure. Then be patient; paeonies after moving do not flower well until the third spring from planting. Even before and after flowering the paeony is handsome with dark glossy green leaves.

FLAX FOR NEW BREAKING

"What is your opinion of sowing flax on new breaking?" Such is a question received this week from a subscriber. Rather than base our reply on our own opinion alone, we append the opinions of experts who have had long experience in Western agricultural conditions. W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental farms, says: "It is not advisable to sow flax or any other crop on new break-

ing. Breaking should always have one season in which to rot the sod before any crop is sown on it." F. Enger, who raised some 78,400 bushels of flax on 2,600 acres of land in the Saskatoon district in 1911, states: "In regard to breaking and sowing flax in the spring, this is doubtful work." Prof. S. A. Bedford, chairman of the Manitoba Weed Commission, says: "It is not advisable to sow flax on new breaking the first season as it prevents the rotting of the sod. I would prefer to sow it on land that has already produced a crop, or on summerfallow."

A weak colt is always a bother and a disappointment, and a loss when it dies. So much depends upon the feed and care of the mare, that the owner has himself to thank for success or disappointment with his colts. Care must be taken that the mare has milk for her colt.

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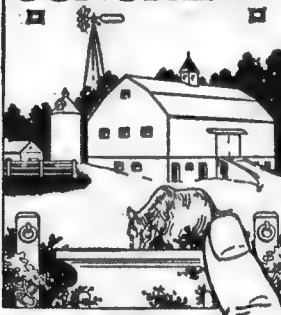
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Co-operative Farm Business

Further reports of Co-operative dealing carried over from last issue

OVERCOMING TROUBLES AT JUNIATA

We possess one distinctive feature at Juniata. We are No. 1, organized under the Saskatchewan Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. From time to time the local G.G. had probed the possibility of so organizing and were prepared to seize this, the first opportunity.

We registered January, 1914; number of shareholders 18; value of shares, limited to four shares each, \$25; initial payment, \$10 per share; subscribed shares, 24; paid-up capital, \$240. We elected our directorate and the management was placed in the hands of an executive of three. The manager of the local Co-operative Elevator acted as distributor of goods. Temporary storage facilities were given by the Co-operative Elevator Co.

At first matters went well. Whatever orders we gathered and placed were promptly filled. A well known wholesale firm supplied us with groceries. These we were able to distribute to such advantage that this phase of our business looked like becoming an easy and quick success. We did not restrict ourselves to business with shareholders, but took all orders accompanied by deposit.

Here I would point that the non-shareholder is a distinct asset to an association, in that his quota often makes a shipment profitably possible, when otherwise it would not be so; there is no question of exploitation of non-shareholder by the association or vice-versa; the service is mutual, and is finally made equitable by payment of half-dividend.

It soon became necessary to erect premises for the storage of surpluses, the cumulation of which, on all goods handled, is an unsatisfactory feature of simple bulk ordering and distribution, exclusive of retail. We rented a site from the G.T.P. and erected a small warehouse and office, also a coal shed.

Simultaneously with the commencement of the trading activities of Central we received our first jolt from entrenched interests. Our wholesalers returned unfilled our grocery order, with the curt explanation that their head office had instructed them to do so. Meantime orders accumulated with us, and those who had orders in became impatient. We tried the G.G.G. Company, who referred us to a co-operative establishment in Winnipeg, to whom we entrusted our order. So long was this in coming to hand that, perforce of still accumulating orders, we tried another source of supply—a semi-wholesale-retail establishment. However, quality and price here were not such as would give success.

When we established, we did so conscious that the G.G. Association, as localized by school districts, were not good units for co-operative business. We recognized that the foundation of a successful local business unit should be laid at a point where farmers converge in grain hauling, with perhaps two exceptions—flag stations and side tracks.

We never regarded ourselves exclusive of the G.G.A., our shareholders were drawn from several G.G.A. locals, and it was confidently expected that with our successful development other members of those locals would join us.

Difficulties of Organization

With this end in view we approached those locals, asking that if they could not immediately see their way clear to join us, to at least permit their business to pass thru a common local centre, for the curtailment of working expenses and a more frequent and profitable bulking of goods, both in-going and out-going.

Here the commotion set up in the trading waters by the launching of the good ship Central rendered the navigation of our little bark difficult. Those whom we asked to join with us, said: "You have to put up share capital, erect buildings, etc.; you have to pay interest on capital. You add ten per cent to cost price to cover expenses. We can get from Central all that you can without any of these expenses."

It is to be hoped that unincorporated units will not be favored by Central for all time—that all means short of coercion will be taken to organize business units at points and of a size compatible with business needs. Overlapping should be guarded against; personal service from Central should not be given to anyone within the radius of an incorporated local.

Profits on Trading

To hark back to actual trading. With the exception of groceries the formalin fiasco of last spring, and the wire trouble, consequent upon war conditions, I believe, we have had no difficulty in obtaining supplies. On lumber we have made an initial saving to purchasers of \$8 to \$12 per 1,000 feet; on shingles \$1.25 per 1,000; on coal \$2 to \$3 per ton. On other lines the amount saved cannot be so definitely stated. The very act of bringing in a car of apples or potatoes, etc., had the effect of compelling merchants to sell at our prices.

Our turnover for the first nine months was \$4,866.19 and showed a net profit \$164.70. This, after placing an amount to reserve, we disbursed in dividends as follows: On coal purchases, 7 per cent; flour and feed, nil; lumber and building material, 2 per cent; fruit, 7 per cent; groceries, nil.

Our turnover for 1915 was \$6,262.92, and we showed a slight deficit. The possibilities of this were early recognized and changes were effected to arrest the same.

We are now on our third year, with slight change in manner of operating. The management is still retained in the hands of an executive of three, but instead of distribution being at any time, and by the agency of the local co-operative elevator manager, our secretary distributes and executes general business on Saturdays. In addition he attends to business as occasion requires.

Past and current business of this year amounts to \$5,300; the building of an institute is a mooted and live project, and we have taken steps to affiliate with Central. I trust the time is not far distant when the Central will affiliate with other kindred bodies, or so arrange their spheres of operation as to prevent overlapping. It is a matter for regret that Central does not place greater value (note J. A. Maharg's address) on trading with British co-operators—to grasp hands across the sea would be a grand achievement.—D. SUTER, President.

DOLLARD LOCAL

Dollard local branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was formed January, 1915, and the first meeting held in one of the village stores. Twenty-eight members were enrolled and officers elected. By the end of the year the total paid up members were eighty-six. Considering there are three other local branches within a radius of ten miles, we feel gratified with our efforts. Our second annual meeting was well attended, twenty-two new members joined, making 108 members to date.

Our trading for 1915 was limited, as the adverse harvest of 1914 now told its tale. Ready cash was scarce. Half a car of potatoes as soon as weather permitted, was our maiden effort. We sold at 78 cents per bushel, a big reduction over prices obtainable here. Fifty-five spools of barbed wire and a few sundry purchases for individual members totalled \$500. Twine was given every attention, 13,300 pounds were ordered. We could have disposed of a car with ease had intending buyers made a move for themselves a little sooner. We sold for ten cents from car, saving three cents and upwards per pound on local prices for cash. All our purchases were made thru the Central at Moose Jaw. About twenty-five cars of wheat for shipment passed thru the secretary's hands for the G.G.G. Co., besides shipments by other members. It was very satisfactory to shippers. Our efforts to obtain subscribers for a Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator are

nearly completed, and we trust to see our members hauling to their own house this fall. When the weather hardened and our local lignite, too difficult to get, was in demand, four cars of coal were disposed of at \$7.40 a ton from the car, saving \$1.60 on yard prices. Total purchases were \$2,850.

As yet the true spirit of co-operation is sadly lacking. I refrain from expressing my feelings on the apathy, lack of sympathy and general *laissez faire* of the western farmers as a body, more especially in regard to co-operation. Why should this be when a united body can do far more for the general welfare? Mr. Editor, why do not all our members read The Guide?—H. CRES-SY, Secretary.

GLEICHEN LOCAL U.F.A.

This report of the trading done by Gleichen Union No. 96, U.F.A., covers the co-operative buying in addition to what goods are handled by our Co-operative Elevator. The latter includes flour, feed, and all mill stuffs and fence posts, as well as the shipping of hogs.

The saving to members as shown is based on the prices which our local merchants were charging for the same class of goods during that year.

On such articles as binder twine, formaldehyde, coal, strychnine, dried fruits and apples we have been buying on a co-operative basis for a number of years, and their prices have been very materially reduced by means of our competition.

As an example, when we first began buying our own formaldehyde in bulk the retailers of the town were charging us from forty cents to fifty cents per pound, according to the quantities we bought, but last year the same merchants were charging twenty-five cents, and we were buying at the same prices we paid the first year that we began buying direct, so the wholesale prices had not changed.

Our Actual Figures

Amount handled.	Profit to us.	Saving to members.
Frozen fish, 1,600 lbs. \$ 30.95		\$112.00
Coal, 5 cars 50.90		101.80
Hay, 11 cars 65.50		131.00
Formaldehyde 1600 lbs. 71.00		120.00
Strychnine, 150 ozs. 97.00		
Gophericide, 50 lbs. ... 7.50		
Slab wood, 2 cars... 24.85		25.00
Honey, 1,200 lbs. ... 12.50		50.00
Dried fruits, 1025 lb. 52.30		95.00
Apples, 1 car 42.40		240.00
Binder twine, 2 cars 528.10		664.05

On our binder twine we added one cent per pound for profit, in order to put some money in our treasury so as to avoid paying interest to our bank for operating capital. We had made an exceptionally good buy, and could sell at ten cents per pound, which we considered a very reasonable price, after making a good profit for our co-operative fund.—W. D. TREGO, Corresponding Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY'S WORK

It was in the beginning of September, 1914, that I received a price list of coal and apples from the G.G.A. central secretary, J. B. Musselman. I was at that time, and am still, the agricultural secretary for the Dundurn municipality, and on receiving this price list I grasped the idea that I could, as a servant of the municipality, benefit our farmers to a further degree than I had hitherto been able to do. So I rented a vacant store in town which I called my office, at the rate of \$5 per month rent. I then commenced advertising; a black-board was the means used, which I placed outside of the door with the prices of coal and apples inscribed on it.

Sometimes, if convenient, I got cash with order and sometimes otherwise. On looking over by bank book I find I have had anywhere from \$1,000 to \$1,350 of our farmers' money given as cash with order, so you will see that I always had sufficient funds on hand to take up my sight draft attached to the bill of lading on arrival.

As the season passed I had inquiries for other commodities such as fish, vegetables, flour and feed, potatoes, corn and fence posts. My aim was to give service to our farmers rather than

The Farm Help Problem Doesn't Bother Me

"I am absolutely free from worry about farm help. The old-fashioned drudgery that used to make farmers old men at forty is as out of date as swallow-tail coats. The Gasoline Engine has changed it all. I can do more work sawing wood, chopping and grinding feed, watering the stock, cutting silage, filling silo, turning the grindstone, churn, separator, washing machine, etc., filling the water-tank, which gives pressure for hose for washing buggies, cleaning barn and stables, sprinkling lawn or putting out fire, with the help of my gasoline engine than I ever could with a hired man—and—just think—at how much less cost! Besides, an engine turns a lathe, a sewing machine, or an ice cream freezer. If I do want a hired man, it is twice as easy to get a good one when I have a good engine. It pays—any way you look at it." This is the talk of a prosperous farmer who bought his engine and equipment from the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited.

Chapman Engine 2 h.p. to 10 h.p.

The Chapman Engine is the Big Power, Big Work Engine. It is so good that other makers try to imitate it. It has points that are patented which no other makers dare copy. It generates power in excess of its brake h.p. rating. It is the only engine with (1) a perfectly straight-line valve motion; (2) a combined suction and pump-feed fuel supply (3) a non-leakable, cast iron fuel tank; (4) a cam box containing the operating and ignition mechanism which may be easily removed; (5) fly ball governor that gives a variation of 250 r.p.m. without stopping the engine. These are not half the special features. When you buy a Chapman Engine, you are getting the best and the only one that has these numerous advantages. We would like to tell you more about the Chapman Engine.

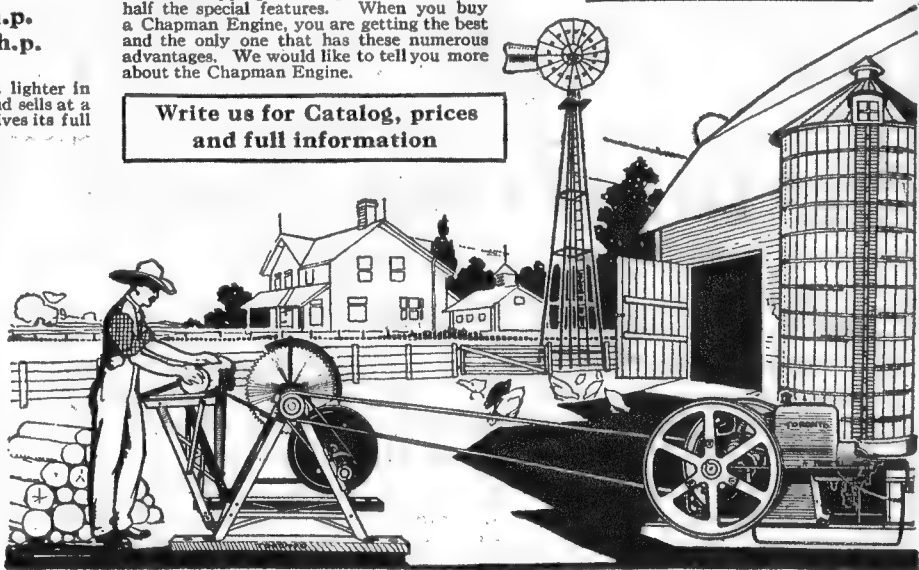
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The Toronto Engine is somewhat lighter in construction than the Chapman, and sells at a lower price. It is strong, and it gives its full rated horse power. There is no work that any gasoline engine of its size can do that the Toronto Engine will not do. (1)—It has special air valve and priming cups on all large sizes. (2)—Convenient spark changing device to prevent back-firing. (3)—Efficient speed changer giving wide variation of speed without stopping engine. (4)—Automatic oiler for connecting-rod bearing. (5)—Either battery or magneto ignition or combination system as required by purchaser. (6)—The larger sizes are capable of sawing wood, grinding feed, cutting straw and corn, and threshing, as well as the lighter work, and pumping water.

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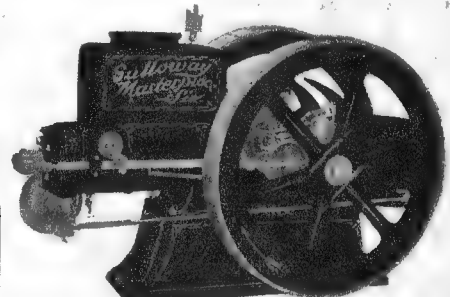
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Production and Thrift

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save' is a good motto for War-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR—

WHEAT, OATS, HAY,
BEEF, PORK, BACON,

CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY,

CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS,
SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE,
BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA 2

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make a profit, and I can assure you that in some cases I ran the margin of profit very fine, as I noticed on one car of potatoes there was only a margin of 17 cents on the whole car.

Below is given a list of the different commodities with actual cost, amount saved to the farmer, cost of operation, and balance on hand, June 19, 1915:—

	Cost	Saving
1 car of apples	\$670.73	\$88.00
2 cars H. coal	735.96	90.00
10 cars soft coal	1,686.49	450.00
3 cars flour and feed	2,361.45	102.50
Vegetables	95.33	Can't say
2½ car potatoes	1,386.55	244.65
5,078 lbs. fish	304.68	50.78
5 cars corn	4,727.60	807.45
1 car fence posts	191.75	52.62

\$12,160.54 \$1,886.00

Balance sheet, September 1, 1914, to June 19, 1915:—Secretary received \$800 as agricultural secretary from the municipality.

Extra board	\$60.00
Office rent	25.00
Supper at amalgamation of two associations	25.00
Stamps, wire and 'phone messages	25.20

Expenses \$135.20

Small margin added on commodities handled	\$170.84
Expenses as shown	135.20

Balance on hand June 19, 1915 \$35.64
Business from September 1, 1915, to February 29, 1916:—

	Cost	Saving
1 car of apples	\$751.35	75.00
3 cars hard coal	983.58	135.00
2,310 lbs. fish	125.97	23.10
1 car flour and feed	588.45	59.00
1 car of wood	66.00	4.50
2 car posts	505.44	136.08
14 cars soft coal	2,121.65	630.00

\$5,142.44 \$1,062.68

These farmers are not a co-operative body. My idea was to get every farmer to join a Grain Growers' Association, and as far as possible for me to buy as their agent, not to make a profit but to give service.—WILLIAM BROWN, Sec.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL

The Sunny Slope Grain Growers' Association was formed January 11, 1915, being the second G.G. Association formed in the locality of Indian Head. With the exception of two or three farmers, everybody in the school district joined, and a few outside of this district as well, the total number of members being twenty-nine. About the first of March, Central sent us prices on bluestone and formalin. The local merchants were interviewed and the result was that not only the G.G.A. members but all the farmers, who paid cash, got 12 pounds of bluestone for a dollar in place of 11 pounds, and formalin at 15 cents per pound, rather than 20 cents.

Our first order to Central was twenty-four bags of sugar, for which we paid \$7.50. As sugar was selling in town for \$8.50 when ours was ordered, and for \$8 when it arrived and \$8.50 again a week afterwards, the writer is still in doubt as to the amount saved. The next order was for twine, which only cost 9¢ cents per lb. on the car at Indian Head. Our next purchase was that of apples, which cost us \$5.07 per barrel, saving us about \$1 per barrel. We also ordered one car of soft coal thru the Central, which gave satisfaction, and was a saving of at least one dollar per ton.

We are not yet incorporated, but have taken the first steps to become so. On the whole the farmers are very well satisfied with their purchases, and we expect to get a greater quantity of supplies thru the Central this year.—THOMAS GREY, Sec.

ELBOW VIEW ASSOCIATION

Our total business was \$2,200. We purchased \$1,900 worth of goods thru the Central at Moose Jaw. Our purchases included coal, twine, flour, sugar, dried fruit and canned goods, formalin, oil and plow shares. We saved \$800 on what we shipped in. Local prices have been lowered to prevent people buying thru the G.G. Association and the farm-

ers are ahead at least \$800 more on that account. Every farmer has received benefit thru lower prices, but some do not join the local association.

Car lots are delivered from the car. When small orders are received one member will take it to his place and others call there and get their share.

Our local is not incorporated yet, but we are making arrangements at present to have it incorporated. Our membership this year will be about forty, and the prospects are good for larger business than last year. Our members are all farmers, and we did not charge anything above delivered cost of goods.

We have meetings every two weeks, in the afternoon in winter, and Saturday evening in summer. We have had debates at the meetings, which were held in the school. The ladies took part in the debates. Sometimes the place would be full and no seating room for about one-third who were there.—J. A. JAMES, Sec.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Around Revelstoke, B.C., has been a mixed farming district for about fifteen years on a small scale, producing heavier each year. We first banded together some four years ago, forming a farmers' institute, under provincial government supervision. We started with twenty-five members, but at present we have about 120, and it has not been far short of this the last three years.

We are incorporated under the provincial government Agricultural Act, Part 1. Paying a membership fee of 50 cents yearly, we receive a grant from the Department of Agriculture of 50 cents per member up to 100, and 25 cents per member over the hundred members. We also get a grant of \$25 towards the secretary's salary.

What We Can Do

We can buy pure bred males of all breeds thru the Department of Agriculture and have up to three years' time on them, without interest. Thru the Department we are able to ship in 100 or more cases of stumping powder, caps, fuse, etc., of which we use an immense quantity in cleaning up our bush lands. We have to pay the freight down on these, but we only send the money for them, as they are disposed of. We buy at the cost price, which, until the war started, was \$5 a case. Before we had this privilege, from the government, powder cost us locally from eight to ten dollars a case.

We have long been known as a first class small fruit district, being only a short distance from the Alberta markets. Fruits can be shipped thru the mountains during the cool night. A few years ago we had a large acreage of small fruits, and at the time when the B.C. Fruit Exchange was doing business, we received good prices, from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per crate for strawberries. For some reason the Exchange failed. We were then at the mercy of the prairie wholesalers. Two years we were plucked bare, receiving only \$1.75 per crate, while we had proof that the berries were re-shipped at the station, Calgary, at \$4.00 to \$4.25. Out of the \$1.75 we had to pay 50 cents express. This so discouraged our growers, that most small fruits were done away with. We found that we could not sell locally.

Changed Conditions

In the good times of a few years ago, our merchants would rather take the cash from the local farmers, and send out for produce. Better chances to get easy money never were known than at that time—seven dollars a day for team, three dollars a day for manual labor, of nine hours. This gradually petered out, less work to be had each year, until the men depending on this were idle nine months in the year; their farms were neglected, no crops of any kind but weeds. A change had to come, so more stock was brought in. The land that was in small fruits raised feed for stock. The stock sold for good money either live, or dressed for beef.

At this time we needed mill feeds. Buying them from the local merchants was more than the profits could stand; here then was a use for our institute. A few members joined on a car of flour, grain, mill feeds, etc., and we have done this now for some years. Last fall some of our merchants begged to



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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

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be given a chance for our orders, so we gave them a list of what we wanted. Two were sixty per cent. higher than we could buy the car at. One quoted one dollar per ton higher than we could buy for, on mill feeds, about the same on flour, and one dollar less on grains. (He was getting grain in the Okanagan, and they were selling there \$4 or \$5 less than the prairie). To get our car mixed, we had to order grain, thus it would cost us more. So we thought that this merchant could just about even up our prices, and we decided to give him the order.

As our orders were not all in, we asked him if it would be O.K. to guarantee him the order at ten o'clock the next morning. He said, "Oh, yes." Our secretary went in before ten o'clock, with a completed order and the cash for it—\$800. To his surprise the merchant said, "I cannot do it; there is not enough profit in it for me." Now he stood to make at the least 15 per cent out of it. He had the cash and all he had to do was to send the order and turn the car over to us on arrival. However, our order went to Calgary and we got our supplies from

40 to 50 per cent cheaper than if we had each bought separate locally. We buy our seeds co-operatively; machinery, patent roofing, and various other supplies always at a saving from 30 per cent up.

Building a Public Market

Having a city of close on 4,000 population we decided we had a market right at our door, for anything we could raise. Vast quantities of produce and meats were coming in from outside, so we tried to form a company with share capital, under part two of the act

(Agricultural), the government loaning 80 per cent of the capital, on the paying up in full of the 20 per cent. This being just at the commencement of the war, the government felt that to make the loan just then was out of the question. This then was dropped.

Not to be disappointed a few energetic men boosted for the building of a public market. It was built by about half a dozen members of the institute, who generously gave their time. We constructed it of good lumber, shingle roof, and placed stalls inside. On our opening day it poured with rain the whole day long, yet we made such good sales that we cleared up everything we had there. We had the promise of the city council that all peddling of farm produce would be stopped during market hours. On trying to put into force a by-law to cover this, the council found out that according to provincial law this would be illegal, so we then had to sell in the market, while others were going from door to door.

Chinese Control

The peddling is only done by the Chinese. One or two Chinese financiers control a large area of our best lands. They are able to hire their own race in the spring for their board, costing them the sum of seven cents a day per man. In the growing season they pay them 25 cents a day per man. About twelve of these peddlers then go out with rigs, and as many as six will call at almost every house in the city every morning, selling their produce at a price the white farmer cannot produce it for and making a living. The result of this is, the consuming public will not come out and patronize the market to the extent they would, and we cannot blame them seeing they buy for next to nothing. We are now going to make strong appeals to our government thru our Central Convention, to so change the law that peddling can be controlled or prohibited, during market hours, in any town or city, where a public market is operated.

We have had great success with meats. We can dispose of a six hundred-pound carcass in one forenoon, also about 200 pounds of pork and one or two veals. In poultry we have not been able to supply the demand. One hundred pounds would sell easily every Saturday morning.

Now to show you the benefits we are receiving from this co-operative market, in the first place a person can sell all he has in a few hours, thereby wasting no time. He gets a higher price than if selling to some dealer. He gets cash. The butchers here used to give just what they liked. Animals they offered \$40. for we can sell in the market, cut up, for over \$70. We give the consumers fresh meat, instead of mostly cold storage meat, as sold by the butchers. Then we sell from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound, according to the cut, while the butchers charge 15 to 35 cents a pound. Each individual sells his own produce. The institute makes a small charge of 25 cents a stall for vegetables, etc., and one per cent for the value of meats. We ship our hides away co-operatively, getting more for them than the butchers will give for the beef. Our results so far, the small, are very satisfactory, and we are expecting big things the next years or so. —W. E. SMITH, Revelstoke, B.C.

MOUNTAIN CHASE ASSOCIATION

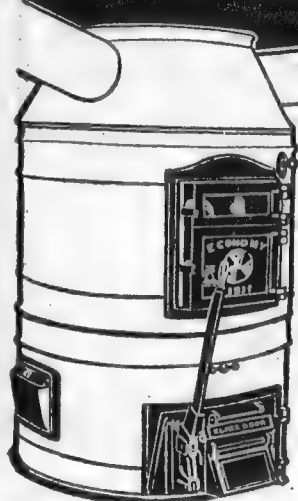
In giving a short account of the business activity of this community I may mention at the outset that the members of the Mountain Chase G.G. Association formed themselves into a company under the Agricultural Co-operative Association Act in the fall of 1914 and during 1915 did business amounting to \$2,213, which includes such commodities as coal, binder twine, groceries, formalin, etc. With the profit for the year we were able to pay a dividend of 3½ per cent on business, besides saving our patrons considerably at the time of purchase.

We have for our headquarters the Mountain Chase G.G. Hall, which is 14 miles from our nearest town. The goods we purchase (except in the case of car lots) are freighted here by the patrons in their turn, and there distributed on meeting days. We have 27

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"ECONOMY"
FURNACE

PAYS FOR ITSELF BY THE COAL IT SAVES AND ITS LONG LIFE



The Proof of the Furnace is in the Heating

They were both young, very much in love with each other and were to be married shortly. At present they were considering the plans of their new home. "Well, dear," said the man, "what kind of a furnace shall we have?" Said the girl, "Oh, it doesn't matter much, I suppose, one is as good as another." "But they are not," said the man. "Look at Jack and Mary. They have been nearly frozen all winter—on the other hand, Bill and Mildred have a PEASE 'ECONOMY' FURNACE, and their house is as warm as toast all winter and his coal bill is about one-half of Jack's." The man continued, "Bill showed me a number of exclusive, money-saving, heat-extracting features embodied in the PEASE FURNACES, such as a large combustion chamber that burns all gases and allows no wasted coal, an air blast device over the fire pot that actually burns air, with a vertical shaker that does away with the back-breaking stoop when shaking—and a lot of other devices that enable the PEASE to extract the last bit of heat out of the coal." "Well, dear," said the girl, "it looks as though we ought to get a PEASE FURNACE." So they did and the PEASE 'ECONOMY' FURNACE "Pays for itself by the coal it saves." Write to-day for free booklet.

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No implement you buy needs such sturdy, honest, rugged construction as your wagon. It's got to work for months on end in the year where any other implement works for days.

It's because the Adams' Wagon has measured up to the hardest demands of farmers handling all kinds of loads all over Canada, that it is the most popular wagon in this country today. The lumber used is the finest and clearest that money and experts can get. All wood thoroughly air dried and seasoned in our yards before use.

Every wood piece is soaked in pure linseed oil. When that has dried in a thorough priming with white and red lead ground in linseed oil is given—excluding moisture and giving years more of life. After thorough seasoning and when the wagon is assembled, two more heavy coats of paint follow. We grind all our own paints to be sure they're right.

Wheels are built by experts who know what a wheel must do. Iron work is best Open Hearth Steel designed and fitted by masters of the art. Boxes are designed to stand more hard knocks than the owners ever want to see them get.

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shareholders holding 34 shares, their value being \$5 each, which I think proves that it is possible to transact quite a volume of business on a small paid-up capital.

We allow non-shareholders to do business with us, retaining any profits accruing from such business until such time as sufficient has accumulated to pay for a share.

Our hall is the centre of the spiritual and social life of the community, and when there is anything on, all roads lead to the Mountain Chase Grain Growers' Hall.—CHARLES W. DYER, Sec.-Treas.

EDWIN GRAIN GROWERS

We have increased our membership by over one half by our business of buying car lots of different commodities thru the association including flour, food stuffs, fruit, fence posts, etc. It now stands at sixty, and we hope to add rapidly to this.

On flour and feed we saved over \$300
On fruit 45
On cedar posts 160

These savings were on three shipments of flour and feed, one of fruit and four car loads of fence posts, all in 1915-16 up to date. The supplies are handled immediately by the farmers as soon as the car arrives. All purchasers must become members of the association. We are not incorporated, and we have no community hall, simply using the school house to conduct our meetings. We think our co-operation has been a distinct advantage in making our organization more healthy and saving to the farmers a larger proportion of their earnings.—T. HADLEY, Edwin, Man.

PAPER SHORTAGE

The attention of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been called to the fact that there is a serious shortage in Canada of raw material for the manufacture of paper, including rags and old papers.

A very large quantity of different kinds of paper and paper-board is manufactured every day in Canada, and a large proportion of this, after it has served its purpose, could be used over again in making some class of paper. Much of it, however, is either burned or otherwise wasted, and has to be replaced by new raw material.

It is of great importance now that this waste should be stopped and that the saved material should be used to reproduce first supplies. In this way new raw material could be conserved and substantial sums realized from otherwise wasted material.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is glad to bring this matter to the careful attention of the public. A little attention to the saving of rags and old papers will mean genuine relief to our paper industry and a diminishing drain upon our sources of supply for new materials.

The rags and paper thus saved can be readily disposed of thru the usual channels of collectors and dealers in these articles, and thru the industrial department of the Salvation Army in the principal cities.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CALGARY BULL SALE

Unqualified success characterized the Calgary bull sale, April 11-12. Three hundred and four beef bulls brought \$73,570, an average of \$242. This is a gain of \$83.21 per head over 1915, when 336 bulls averaged \$158.79. Herefords made the most phenomenal advance in price, due to their rapidly increasing popularity and the fact that the quality of the Hereford bulls disposed of at this sale and by Hereford breeders generally has been of a very high order indeed. They have nearly always been home-bred, and have made good wherever they went. Their average gain was almost \$136 per head. Here are the numbers sold and prices.

Breed	Sold	Aver.
Shorthorns.....	187	\$220.35
Herefords.....	82	332.00
Angus.....	34	172.65
Galloway.....	1	105.00

Shorthorn averages increased \$74 per head over last year and Angus \$18 per head. One Hereford bull sold for \$705 and one for \$700. The highest price a Shorthorn brought was \$635, and the best Angus price was \$315.

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FRESH—PURE
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If you want to improve your stable, if you intend to build a new barn this year, get our new free barn book. It shows these fittings in use in scores of barns with full page and double page photographs.

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It gives 64 pages of practical information on barn construction, tells how to lay the floors and build the walls, and the costs of the work. It is illustrated by large blue print diagrams and plans of 14 barns for horses and cows.

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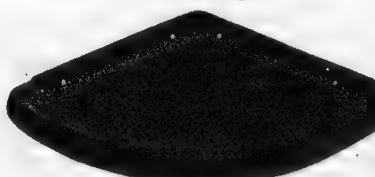


Steel Stall
Guard for
Horse
Stable

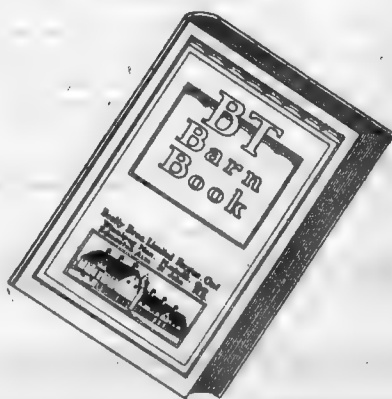
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Steel Manger



Iron Oat Bowl



BT Steel
Horse Stall
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Farmers' Market Place

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PART-
ridge and White Wyandottes, Rhode Island
Reds, Black and White Orpingtons, Barred
Plymouth Rocks. Send for mating list. E. A.
Orr, Chilliwaik, B.C., Box 242. 12-9

CHARLIE GIFFARD, ST. GEORGE FARM,
Boisvauin, Man., breeder of Buff Orpington
poultry and wire-hair fox terriers. A few
choice cockerels at \$3 each. Mated pens, 3 hens
and cockerel, \$10. Eggs in season. 12-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-
els (Regal Strain), Rose Comb Rhode Island
Red Cockerels and Pullets. Wm. S. Muir,
Saltcoats, Sask. 14-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS AND
eggs at \$1.25 for fifteen; \$6.00 hundred. I.
Nelson, Percival, Sask. 15-3

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED ROOSTERS—
Pure bred, best strain, \$2.50 each. S. Butler,
Basswood, Man. 12-5

3 LIGHT BRAHMAS COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH,
for sale. Eggs, same variety, \$2.00 per 15.
Rouse, Imperial, Sask. 12-5

EGGS

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—EX-
hibition pen imported Dorcas males, \$7.50 per
24. Bred-to-Lay Ontario 216-231 egg bred
males, Guild strain, \$6.00 per 24. Utility pens,
high egg producers, \$3.00 per 24. Express
prepaid. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 12-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, LAYING
strain, males trap-nested stock. Fifteen eggs,
\$1.50; fifty, \$4.00; hundred, \$7.00. Buff
Orpingtons same prices. E. W. Anderson,
Fleming, Sask. 11-4

BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B" BARRED
Plymouth Rock Eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper,
Trebank, Man. Mating list free. 12-9

BARRED ROCKS AND RHODE ISLAND REDS
(Rose Comb) of the better class. Eggs for
setting from exhibition stock and a heavy laying
strain, \$3.50 for 15 by express, charges paid.
William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 12-6

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dottes, heavy laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per
setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 13-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PURE
bred Barred Rocks, \$1.25 for 15, \$7.00 per 100,
\$3.75 for 50. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim,
Sask. 13-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—EGGS
for hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Fertility guar-
anteed. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 13-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, HEAVY
laying strain, \$2.50, 15; \$4.00, 30. R. A.
Alexander, Haultain, Sask. 14-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS
for sale, Utility \$1.50 setting, Exhibition \$3.00.
Bean strain winner Rochester and Brandon.
R. E. Barber, Macdonald, Man. 14-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOOD
laying strain, \$2.50 per dozen. Express prepaid.
Mrs. Bury, Baildon, Sask. 14-4

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WIN-
ter laying Barred Rocks-White Leghorns, \$1.50
setting. Hatch guaranteed. Oliver Young,
Port Arthur. 14-3

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,
\$1.50 per 15; John Adamson, Hazel Dell,
via Invermay, Sask. 14-3

REGAL STRAIN, WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
15 for \$2.00, 30 for \$3.75, 100 for \$10.00. Order
early. Eggs should travel express. A. W.
Kennedy, Gorefield, Sask. 14-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, FOUR-
teen for \$1.50; fifty \$5; hundred \$8. From
splendid laying strain. Wm. Gieselman, Blad-
worth, Sask. 15-4

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON, BARRED
Rock and White Wyandotte eggs, \$2.50 per 15,
delivered. G. R. Bateman, Wolsley, Sask. 15-5

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK
eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5 for 45. White
Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. Our stock are an
all winter laying strain. Our motto: "A square
deal to every person." W. R. Barker, Deloraine,
Man. 15-5

LIGHT BRAHMAS—WIMER'S BEAUTY
strain. Bred for size and layers. 15 eggs, \$2.75;
30 eggs, \$5.00; 45 eggs, \$6.50; 100 eggs, \$12.00.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Wimer, Box 199,
Canora, Sask. 15-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,
\$2.00 setting per 15. Mrs. Joseph Baxandall,
Vegreville, Alberta. 15-4

EGGS FROM BARRED ROCKS, SINGLE
Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00. Prize Single
Comb White Leghorns, Silver Campines, \$2.50.
James, 606 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SALE—
\$1.50 fifteen; \$6.00 hundred. Satisfaction
guaranteed. J. L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 15-4

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—FROM
prize winning birds, winter layers, \$2.00 for 15
eggs. J. B. Lorimer, Welwyn, Sask. 15-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM
imported stock, the Big Blue Ringlet kind,
\$2.00 for 15; \$3.00 per 100. C. F. Brewer, Box
248, Dauphin, Man. 15-4

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00
per 15 and \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. L. W. Draper,
Moosomin, Saskatchewan. 14-3

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EGGS—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS,
\$2 for fifteen; \$4 for forty-five; \$5 per hundred.
Goodwin, 113, Gleichen, Alta. 15-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE, FROM
good laying strain, \$1.25 per setting; \$6.00 per
100. Alex. Murray, Jr., Graysville, Man. 15-6

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS
for hatching, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per setting, pre-
paid. T. Brewis, Hazel Dell, Sask. 15-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM
prize winning stock. Pens headed by New York,
Chicago and World's Fair, San Francisco, cham-
pion breeding. Write for mating list. Royal
Stock Farms, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. 15-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS FROM
prize winning stock, \$2.00 per 15. A. Gayton,
Manitow, Man. 15-3

PURE BRED EGGS FOR HATCHING—BAR-
red Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes,
also Buff Orpington duck eggs, \$1.50 per 15.
Buff Orpington ducks at \$1.50 each. Mrs. J.
Cookson, Toileld, Alta. 15-4

PURE BRED NON-SETTERS SINGLE COMB
Anconas—Prodigious winter layers, of large
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Creelman, Sask. 15-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS FROM
choice stock, \$2.00 per setting; from special
pen, \$3.00 per setting; two for \$5.00. W. A.
Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask. 15-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM
good laying strain, \$2.00; prize winning strain,
\$3.00. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 15-2

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$2.50 PER DOZEN.
A. K. Larsen, Edgeley. 15-2

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED PLY-
mouth Rock eggs, from large, true colored birds,
\$1.50 per 15. Ship C.P. or C.N. A. Jackson,
Rounthwaite, Man. 15-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,
\$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Alfred Averill,
Clanwilliam, Man. 15-6

BARRED ROCKS—EXCELLENT QUALITY,
from prize winners, 15 eggs \$2; 45 eggs \$5.
Eureka Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 15-4

PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS
\$1.00 per setting. Mrs. J. Effler, Grandview,
Man. 15-4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—SPLENDID
winter layers, fifteen \$1.50; thirty \$2.75. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros. Cartwright,
Man. 15-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,
from heavy laying strain, \$1.50 for 15; \$6.00
per 100. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 15-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PURE BRED
good layers, prize winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.
Imported Mammoth Bronze turkeys, eggs 35
cents each. Pure Indian Runner duck eggs
\$2.00 per setting. Write for mating list. Rev.
W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 15-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—
Best winter layers, \$2.00 per 15 eggs, \$5.00
per 45. Wm. Coleman, Jr., Vanguard, Sask. 16-2

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FOR HATCHING—
Sixteen varieties pure bred poultry. Breeding
stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Write which
breed you are interested in. Mapleton Poultry
Farm, Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba. 16-1

REGAL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES—
Winners at all leading shows. Stock for sale
Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 15. Special matings,
\$5. R. McCulloch, Box 284, Portage la Prairie,
Man. 16-3

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—BABY
chicks, 25 cents each; eggs \$1.50 per 15. Circular
free. A. M. Tamblin, Corretta Dell Farm,
Delisle, Sask. 16-3

BARRED ROCKS—WILLIAMSON'S FAMOUS
(3 in 1) stock from some of the best birds in
America. Eggs, per setting (15), pen 1, two
dollars; pen 2, one dollar. Chas. Williamson,
Vanguard, Sask. 16-3

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—
Trap nested and bred in line for 15 years.
Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Satisfaction
guaranteed. A. A. Reimer, Steinbach, Man. 16-3

Eggs and Potatoes Wanted

Judging by the remarks of local breeders this spring's demand for eggs for hatching is opening up well. Local breeders all over the West are apparently aware of the same fact for already The Guide's Egg column in The Farmers' Market Place has passed last year's record mark and the best part of the season is ahead of us yet.

Farmers with eggs for sale from pure bred strains would do well to take advantage of this opportunity. The demand is good and The Guide has demonstrated that it can give exceptionally economic returns in this department. Full particulars regarding the use of this page are given below.

Seed potatoes also are scarce and as one prominent seedman observed, "Good seed potatoes are very scarce." Many farmers in the past have advertised seed potatoes on this classified page and The Guide has opened up a special department for potatoes. Here you may place an advertisement at moderate cost in a place where it is classified in a separate section, is easily referred to and cannot be overlooked. The chances for good returns are very bright. Take advantage of them today.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at the page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all of the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice. This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Winnipeg - Man.

EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, \$1.50
per 15; \$6.00 hundred. McLaughlin Bros.,
Mannville, Alta. 16-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS THAT
are Red. Eggs from my Brandon winners,
\$2 to \$5 a setting of 15 eggs. Send for free
mating list. Thomas Bradwell, Markinch,
Sask. 16-3

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR
hatching, 10c each or \$8.00 per 100. Prize
winning, farm raised. Mrs. C. L. Tutt, Rouleau,
Sask. 16-3

GUILD WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR
hatching, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 45; \$7.00 per
100. Free farm range ensuring high fertility.
Willow Poultry Farm, Willows, Sask. 16-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PENS HEADED BY
2nd and 3rd cocks Brandon, 1st cockerel Moosom-
in; utility and exhibition combined, \$2 for 15.
J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man. 16-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.50
per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Express paid. Selected
stock John Knott, Bredenbury, Sask. 16-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PROVINCIAL PRIZE
winning and selected laying strains combined,
\$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. A. E. Lyn-
burner, Killam, Alta. 16-2

J. K. PENDLETON, LAMONT, ALTA.—OUR
hens have proven veritable egg machines this
winter. We mate only our very choicest
layers. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C.
Brown and White Leghorns, 15 eggs \$1.50.
Indian Runner ducks, 10 eggs \$1.50.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—SPLENDID
winter layers, eggs \$1.50 single setting; \$1.25
two or more. Mrs. Sydney Martin, Togo, Sask. 16-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—HATCH-
ing eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$7.00 per 100.
Baby chicks 20 cents each. Mrs. C. W. Deer,
Canora, Sask. 16-3

E. C. BROWN AND BLACK LEGHORNS, BOTH
combs. Hatching eggs, utility, \$1.50; exhibi-
tion, \$3.00 setting. R. F. Stevens, Fleming,
Sask. 16-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.25 FOR FIFTEEN;
\$5.50 per hundred. T. E. Helem, Medora,
Manitoba. 16-4

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 PER
fifteen. Violet Suter, Juniata, Sask. 16-3

HIGH CLASS HEAVY LAYING WHITE OR-
pingtons—Kellerstrass trap-nest strain; best
winter layers; eggs \$2.00 per fifteen; fertility
and satisfaction guaranteed. A. Hersberger,
Milden, Sask. 16-5

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—FROM THE
Thompson "Ringlet" Barred strain from choice
birds. \$1.25 per fifteen; \$6.00 per 100. J. W.
Baker, Bechard, Sask. 16-3

WINTER LAYING STRAIN PURE BRED BUFF
Orpington eggs at \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 100. Dell
Cheley, Carnduff, Sask. 16-3

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, 15 FOR
\$1.50; 30 for \$2.50. Robert Anderson, Dugald,
Manitoba. 16-3

FARM LANDS

QUARTER SECTION NEAR TOWN AND
school, 75 acres broken, 25 summerfallowed;
buildings, excellent well, 1600 dollars. Robert
Hansen, Caistor, Alberta. 13-4

GOOD IMPROVED QUARTER SECTION, 4
miles from Camrose. Price \$5,000, terms
arranged. For particulars write John Erickson,
40, Camrose, Alta. 15-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE—
Improved ¼ section, two miles from town;
would consider good car for part. Box 16,
Chauvin, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN FAMOUS GOOSE
Lake District. Good clay soil. No stone or
alkali. 35 acres broken and cropped. Excellent
well, plenty of good water. Small frame house.
There is a \$1000.00 loan on this quarter which
can be transferred to purchaser. Price \$12.00
per acre. J. Manky, Hotel Kipling, Parry
Sound, Ont. 16-3

960 ACRES DIVIDED IN 3 HALFS, WITH
buildings on each, at a bargain if sold at once.
For price write Box 36, Stettler, Alta. 16-2

NINE ACRES CLEARED, FENCED, A1 LAND,
2 acres orchard, apples, pears, plums, peaches,
cherries. Modern house, 7 rooms, bath, toilet,
hot and cold water, electric light. Rural mail
delivery. Telephone. Barn, chicken houses.
½ mile to church, school; town one mile. Close
to B.C.E. and C.N.R. stations and Chilliwaik
City. Good neighbors and good roads. A
lovely home. Particulars, apply J. L. Henry,
Sardis, B.C. 16-3

COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH-
ington, opening for settlement by United States
Government. Million acres fruit, farm and
dairy land. Copyrighted map and description;
instructions how to locate any homestead with-
out aid of Land Locator. Postpaid \$1. Smith
& McCrea, Spokane, Wash. 16-3

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PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEK-
ly. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free.
Royal College of Science, Spadina Ave., Toronto,
Canada. 16-4

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WE HELP YOU REGAIN HEALTH AT HOME
without drugs. Constipation, indigestion, weak-
nesses conquered. Food selection. Twenty
kinds of baths. Nerve manipulations. Send
address. Natural Health Reform Institute
Gr. Dept., Regina. 16-4

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—HOME GROWN, well ripened, government tested, \$10.50 per 100 lbs. sacked, less than 100 lbs. 25 cents extra. Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-12

QUALITY SEEDS—WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, rye, corn, Timothy, Brome, western rye, rape, alfalfa, hardy lawn grass; carlots a specialty. Cypress Incubators and Brooders. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina. 10-7

ALFALFA SEED—GRIMM AND BALTIC, THE hardest strains. For prices, etc., apply to Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., Salford, Alta.

SWEDISH SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, ABUNDANT, yielder, beautiful sample. Apply Post Office Box 2055, Winnipeg. 11-7

NO. 1 BANNER OATS, 60 CENTS, ALSO SMALL quantity Emmer, \$1.00; Garton No. 68 barley, 80 cents, grown from seed which took silver medals at International Dry Farming Congress. Free from noxious weeds, germination guaranteed. Sample and full particulars on application. "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, \$1.50. The Bryant Co., Brooks, Alta. 12-4

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S SIBERIAN COSACK and Chernov, hay varieties. Pure Grims, also pure white sweet clover seed. For particulars write R. McLaren, Maymont, Sask. 14-3

CLEAN SWEDISH SELECT BARLEY (2 rowed), grew 60 bushels per acre 1915 (weighs 54 pounds). Guaranteed cut and stacked before frost; grown Red River Valley. Price \$1.00 f.o.b. Otterbourne; bags to be furnished. An extra choice heavy yielding variety, grows wide blade, shades land and smother weeds. Write us for sample. Blackburn & Mills, 535 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 14-3

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—WEEDS PULLED out of growing crop. Plump and clean. Price 10 cents per lb., sacked. J. P. Leslie, Box 507, Elkhorn, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE—SPELTZ (RECLEANED), 80 CENTS per bushel, bagged; 75 cents 50 bushel lots, f.o.b. Traynor. Apply J. J. Whiting, Wolfe, Sask. 14-6

CLEAN SEED—O.A.C. NO. 21 BARLEY AT 80 cents, and O.A.C. No. 72 oats at \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Elias B. Kolb, Herbert, Sask. 15-3

GARTON REGENERATED BANNER OATS, free from noxious weeds, price 60 cents bushel. John Davidson, Buffalo Horn, Sask. 15-2

PREMOST FLAX SEED FOR SALE AT \$2.75 per bushel, sacks included; also 80 bushels Prelude wheat. Harry Conn, Kylemore, Sask. 15-2

PREMOST FLAX SEED, \$2.75 PER BUSHEL, bags free. A. Cairns, Neville, Sask. 15-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS AND TIMOTHY SEED mixed, good cropper and clean, price ten dollars per hundred f.o.b. Elva, Man. McClure Bros. 15-5

20 BUSHEL GOOD PREMOST FLAX. H. A. Wik, Stettler, Alta. 16-2

TIMOTHY SEED—THOROUGHLY CLEANED, \$8 per hundred; ten cents per lb. for small lots. A. D. Saulsberry, High River, Alta. 16-2

SOLD OUT OF SEAGER OATS. STILL HAVE 1,000 bushels pure Banner. Free from noxious weeds. Price 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Guernsey. Bags free. Mosiman Bros. 16-2

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—H.C. QUALITY, CAN BE raised on the prairies, price reasonable. Write for particulars. Seed garden peas, "American Wonder" and "Notts Excelsior," 5 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid. Italian bees, strong colonies, \$10.00. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 13-4

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—"WEE McGREGOR" Absolutely pure stock, \$1.00 bushel, bags extra. Amos Davison, Sperling, Man. 14-7

FOR SALE—SEED POTATOES, NORTHERN Rose, Wee McGregor, Mortgage Lifter, pure stock, \$1.00 per bushel. Table potatoes at market price. L. D. Haladay & Son, Swanson, Sask. 15-2

ARE YOU NEEDING SEED POTATOES? Read our ad. in The Guide of March 29th. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 15-2

IN YOUR HURRY DON'T FORGET TO ORDER Prairie Flower Seed Potatoes from M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta; \$1.00 per bushel sacked. 15-2

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POTATOES FOR SALE—CHOICE SEED potatoes called the Jersey Royal, a very shallow eyed white variety. Price \$1.00 a bushel, bags included. Tom Clark, Willows, Sask. 16-2

NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

FULL LINE OF FRUIT TREES, RASPBERRIES, strawberries, currants, ornamentals. Send for catalog. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 13-1

DOGS

WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE—TRAINED, 2 years old, smooth coated, \$18; untrained, very fast, 2 years, smooth coated, \$20; half bred 6 months pup, \$10. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask. 16-2

AUCTIONEERS

R. McMULLAN, REGINA, SASK. PROVINCIAL Auctioneer. Livestock a specialty. 10-8

FARM HELP

WANTED WOMAN OR GIRL FOR GENERAL house work on farm, \$20 per month. Apply to Mrs. A. Molde, Ekbank, Sask. 14-4

WANTED BY REFINED YOUNG WIDOW with little girl age 7 years, position as housekeeper to gentleman farmer. Mrs. Frank Ransom, General Delivery, Winnipeg. 14-4

COMPETENT EXPERIENCED ENGINEER seeks position for spring and summer. Gasoline or steam. Steam preferred. State highest wages will pay. Box 20, Cabri, Sask. 14-4

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARRIED COUPLE to manage farm by the year. Good 4 room house, cellar, windmill, garden, cow and chickens furnished and chance to cut own wood. Must be honest hustlers. Apply, stating experience, wages and references, O. E. Wald, Pennant, Sask. 14-4

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LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FENCE POSTS, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 com., \$21.00; good No. 2 boards and shiplap, \$18.00; XXX shingles, \$3.00. Get our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Paints and other materials. Ask for prices on car lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 10-1

WHOLESALE WOOD AND POSTS—RED TAMARAC Fence Posts, 3 inch and up at top end 6 1/2 and 7 feet long. Cedar, 4 inch and up 7 and 8 feet long. Write for prices. Mooney & Beatty, 435 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-1

BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, windows direct from mill. Save 25% to 50% and obtain better quality. Write for price list or send bill for delivered price. F. M. T. C. Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 15-4

TAMARAC FENCE POSTS—BEST QUALITY. Lowest prices. Write to H. S. Eriendson, Arborg, Manitoba. 16-2

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enter: prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 16-2

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CASTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED. Oxy-Acetylene process, oldest, largest plant West. Cylinders, crankcases, gear wheels, etc., made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co., 58 Princess St., Winnipeg. 8-1

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND EIGHT FURROW breaker plow with corresponding gasoline and steam engine; must be in good working order and snap for cash. State name of maker and lowest price. L. D. Fortuyn, 400 Garry Building, Winnipeg. 15-2

FOR SALE—FIVE FURROW P. AND O. ENGINE gang breaking and stubble bottoms. Price \$260.00, or exchange for cattle. J. F. Gamble, Lenex, Sask. 16-2

WANTED—TO BUY WELL DRILLING OUT-LET. Send description and cash price. J. E. Caspar, Waterhole, Alta. 16-2

WANTED—STUBBLE BOTTOMS FOR COCKSHUTT steam plow. J. Waldron, Moose Jaw, Sask. 16-2

MISCELLANEOUS

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-HAND. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices, easy terms. Write for catalog. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg. 15-2

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED lump on cars at Tofted \$1.90 per ton. Tofted Coal Company, Limited. 38-1

STEAM COAL—GUARANTEED TO DO THE WORK. Write for delivered prices. Prompt shipment. North West Coal Co., Box 1765, Edmonton. 12-1

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FARMERS—NEW INVENTION. DISC SHARPENER, always ready. Should last life time. Hundreds sold in few months. Local agents wanted. Write for particulars. J. N. Merts, Sales Agent, Weyburn, Saskatchewan. 14-4

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CATTLE

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—COWS IN calf and with calf at foot. One Clyde stallion for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 14-4

FOR SALE—HEREFORD BULL, REGISTERED No. 15000, age four years, weight 1500. Low blocky type. His get 1915, forty calves. Price \$125.00. J. L. Cook, Nardale P.O., Man. 15-3

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RED POLLED CATTLE—FOR BEEF AND dairy products. Bulls and females for sale. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN BULL, 3-year-old. Mrs. Larkins, Senlac, Sask. 16-2

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside, Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7-1

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES. Wm. Ward, Invermay, Sask. 15-5

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning stock, one litter nearly five months old, choice lot, price \$25.00 each orated. Can ship C.P. or C.N. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask. 16-3

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PERCHERON STALLIONS—THREE AND four years old; weighing a ton. For sale at dealers prices. T. S. Holmes, Fairchild, Wisconsin. 13-5

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ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 16-2

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Costs you less than a third the price of a Leather Breast Strap and gives you greater strength where you need it.

Note the heavy steel slide that bears the strain and wear of the yoke ring—the strong, hard rope that ensures greater strength.

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Caring for the Colts

Rendering First Aid to Foals at Birth

By C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V.

The various diseases and disorders to which the foal is liable at, or soon after, birth cause a considerable mortality among them during the early periods of their life. The treatment of many of these ills, while of importance and deserving of consideration is, to some extent at least, of less moment than their prevention and avoidance. In the true sense prevention and treatment are inseparable.

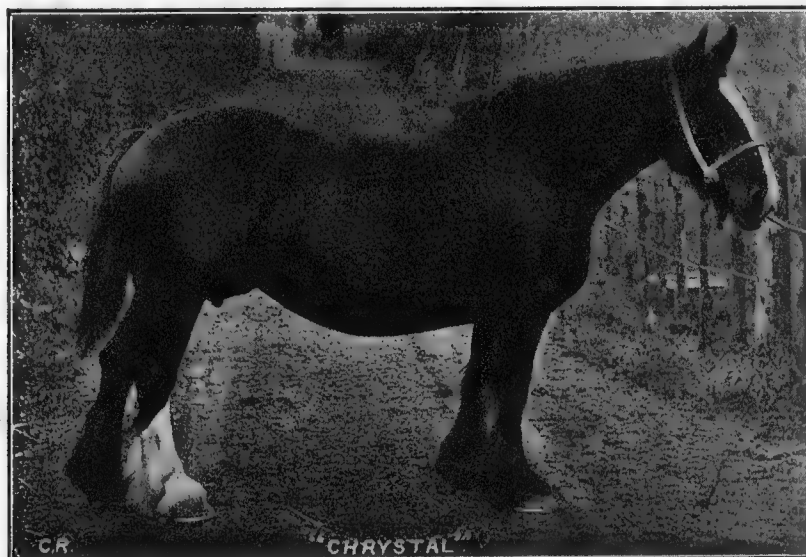
It would be very difficult and a somewhat impossible task to lay down special rules for the management of new born animals to prevent all ailments and losses, yet, on the other hand, there are general rules which may with advantage be observed. Beginning with the time the foal is born, we find that it is sometimes born in the intact foetal envelopes, and, if not freed from them immediately, it will perish from suffocation, or, in other words, smothered for want of air. The moment the circulation of the blood thru the navel cord is stopped, which takes place whenever the connection with the mother is interrupted, either before or at delivery, the young creature must thereafter breathe thru the nostrils and air be taken into the lungs, as having no longer any communication with the mother by means of the umbilical or navel cord, the blood cannot receive the oxygen necessary for existence, except the young creature can breathe and take in air thru the nostrils. If the mother is loose and able to reach the foal, she, by instinct, usually frees it immediately after delivery by biting or gnawing the membranes thru. If not,

having a laxative effect. If, from the lack of this purgative quality in the milk or other causes, this material, the meconium, is not expelled soon after birth, it becomes hardened and retained, giving rise to an aggravated condition of constipation, or stoppage of the bowels, which unless soon relieved may result seriously. This condition of constipation is more frequently encountered in foals born during the winter and early spring, and especially where the mother has been fed largely on dry feed and worked constantly. As a result the first milk of the mother is sometimes deficient in the laxative qualities. To avert and overcome this condition when present, the meconium, if within reach, should be removed with the fingers, followed by injections into the rectum of oil or warm soapy water. A dose of one or two ounces of castor oil should also be given. It is needless to state, as a possible means of lessening the occurrence of this condition, the diet of the mother during pregnancy should be of such a nature as would not tend to induce constipation.

Attention should also be directed, in all cases, to the umbilical or navel cord of the foal at birth. If it has not ruptured, it may be double ligated, or tied in two places, with a piece of clean cord, about two inches from the body, and then cut or severed between the ligatures.

Abnormal Navel Discharges

The escape or discharge of urine from the navel duct, or urachus, is a condition not infrequently met with in foals,



Watch the mare carefully nearing the time of delivering her foal, particularly after wax appears on the teats. Don't worry her, tho. Don't make any sudden change of feed before foaling, but feed more bran and less grain. After foaling a pound of oatmeal in half-pail of water with the chill off makes a good drink.

the foal should be immediately extracted from the membranes by the attendant.

A condition likely to be encountered immediately at birth is that of suspended breathing, and unless breathing is speedily established, death will result. To avert this haste is necessary, the fingers should be inserted into the mouth and nostrils and any mucus which may have collected there removed to prevent it being a hindrance to breathing. Blowing into the nostrils and slapping the head and chest with the hand, or a cloth dipped in cold water are of benefit to stimulate respiratory efforts, and artificial respiration can be resorted to by moving the limbs slowly backward and forward, inward and outward, and raising and lowering the body.

Averting Constipation

At birth the bowels of foals contain a material termed the "meconium," which is derived largely from the liver during the foetal life, and which must be expelled before the normal functions of the bowels can take place. Nature, therefore, provides a means of expelling this material from the bowels by the first milk of the mother, which contains a substance known as colostrum,

and is known as persistent or pervious urachus. During foetal life the bladder is connected by means of a tube or canal, termed the urachus, which passes thru the navel to the outer "water bag" or allantoic sac. At birth, or soon after, this tube or canal should become closed or obliterated. If not, the urine continues to escape thru this pre-natal opening. This condition of patency and escape of urine prevents the early closing of the navel and keeps the skin surrounding it in a moist and soiled condition, and affords a favorable means for the development and entrance of germ life. To remedy this condition the navel should be cleaned and washed twice daily with some astringent and antiseptic solution, such as a saturated solution of alum and borax, or sulphate of copper (blue-stone), to which may be added a little creolin or carbolic acid. If the urachus, or urine duct, is protruding sufficiently from the navel opening it can be tied. If there is not sufficient protruding to permit of tying, a blister is sometimes applied around the navel opening, and by the consequent swelling which it produces helps to close the opening. Another means of effecting its closure is by passing a curved needle, threaded with two strands of braided silk thru

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the loose skin completely around the duct above the opening, and then tying the ends as tightly as possible. This operation, however, should preferably be relegated to the hands of a veterinary surgeon.

While hemorrhage, or bleeding, from the navel to such an extent as to cause death is not of common occurrence, yet it sometimes does occur. When it does occur it is usually noticeable immediately after birth, and results from the cord being severed or torn off too close to the navel. When the bleeding is slight it may not continue long, but, if profuse and continuous, it endangers life and must be checked. If the cord is sufficiently long, it is always safe to ligate it, or tie it firmly with a piece of clean string. If cut or torn off too close to the body to permit of tying, the bleeding may be checked by applying alum, tannic acid, or tincture of iron, or, in an emergency, dusted thickly with dry flour and a compress bandage applied over the navel. The severance of the navel cord, whether by natural or artificial means, affords a ready entrance for disease producing germs, and all precautions should be taken to prevent it from contamination and infection.

Joint Ill

The value of precautions taken to disinfect and prevent contamination of the navel at birth are well recognized, and are indispensable factors to prevent that scourge of foal life known as navel disease, or joint ill. While much controversy has taken place regarding the cause and nature of this disease of foals, the consensus of observations and opinions still inclines to the view that it results from contamination and infection gaining entrance at the navel soon after birth. Further it is a disease in which curative treatment has not been productive of the desired measure of success, and efforts are better directed towards prevention. Towards this end the navel, at birth and for a period of at least a week thereafter, should be protected against all possible sources of contamination. It should be washed daily with some antiseptic solution, such as a three per cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid, or 1 in 1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate and painted over with tincture of iodine, or smeared with oil of tar. An additional precaution may be afforded by applying a bandage covering the region of the navel, securely tied and fastened to keep it in place. In all cases, and under all circumstances, the mother and foal should be kept in absolutely clean quarters and away from any dirt, filth or manure heaps, or any other likely sources of contamination.

The treatment of foals actually affected with joint ill is not as successful as could be desired. The best results are obtained by what is termed the iodine treatment, which consists of applying tincture of iodine to the navel and syringing out the sores with it also, and giving from ten to thirty drops of tincture of iodine in a few ounces of water, as a drench, each morning and evening. The anti-streptococci serum treatment is also spoken highly of, and consists in injecting the serum hypodermically (under the skin with a syringe) according to directions which accompany the particular product obtained for use.

Look out for the water supply. Be sure that it is clean and plentiful.

SELL MILL TO WORKERS

Paterson, N.J., March 25.—An offer by Henry Doherty, part owner of one of the largest silk mills in this city, to turn the mill over to his employees to operate, provided they guarantee to pay him eight per cent on his investment, has caused much discussion among the silk workers here.

It is understood that Mr. Doherty's suggestion was made because of threats of a strike unless demands of 30,000 employees in the silk mills for a nine-hour day are granted. The mill-owners have offered a nine and a half hour day beginning May 1, and a nine-hour day on November 1.

Mr. Doherty asserts that his offer is sincere, and that, if the operatives accept, they can work as few hours a day as they please, provided his eight per cent. is paid.

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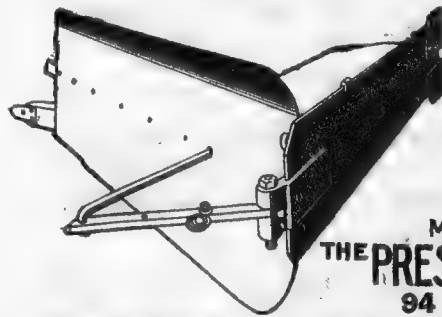
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It will cut ditches to a depth of two or three feet.

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Manager

Calgary, June 29 to July 5	E. L. Richardson
Red Deer, July 6 to 8	J. F. Lindsay
Edmonton, July 10 to 15	W. J. Stark
Brandon, July 17 to 22	W. I. Smale
Regina, July 24 to 29	D. T. Elderkin
Saskatoon, July 31 to August 5	C. D. Fisher
North Battleford, August 7 to 9	F. Wright
Prince Albert, August 10 to 12	W. O. McDougall

Sow Flax

This Spring!

In a recent article advising Western farmers to grow flax, J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Director Dominion Experimental Farm, says:

"Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat to flax instead. . . . For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26 flax offers an opportunity for money-making this year such as is not possible with any other crop."

The average yield of flaxseed in Western Canada exceeds 12 bushels per acre. The average price for months past has been around \$2 per bushel. Figure it out for yourself.

Flax does best when sown late in May, and well even when put in during the first week in June. This gives a chance, after it is too late to sow more wheat, to break new land, put any low, wet spots into good condition and get a considerable extra acreage into flax.

On new breaking the flax roots rot the old sod, loosen up the soil and leave it in splendid condition for wheat. Flax has the good effect of summerfallowing and at the same time produces a profitable crop—which no other grain will do.

Get every extra acre you possibly can into shape and Sow Flax.

IT PAYS!

Edmonton Spring Show

The weather man made an unusual contribution to the success of Edmonton Spring Show. The driving, saddle and jumping classes were one of the main features of the show. The pure-bred draught classes embraced all the heavy breeds. Clydes were the best represented of all draft breeds, and mare competition was better than stallion. Agricultural horses were probably the best part of the horse display.

Clydesdales

The aged class brought out 10 entries, prizes being distributed as follows: 1, McBean & McCaig, Stony Plain, on "Cockade"; 2, A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, on "Clarendon"; 3, L. Rye, Edmonton, on "Wyomo"; 4, W. J. Gould, Innisfail, on "Scotland's Freeman"; 5, T. H. Hassard, Markham. All the three-year-olds were shown by L. Rye. R. N. Beatty, Edmonton, won the two-year-old class on "Sir Elgin." The open championship went to "Cockade," and Canadian-bred to "Clarendon."

T. H. Hassard showed a remarkable pair of mares that created quite a sensation and were unbeaten during the show. They were "Nell of Aikton" and "Daisy Dean." They won first and second shown single. The first is an imported daughter of "Baron of Buchlyvie," and a beautiful mare of tip-top quality and faultless movement. Hassard also won third, while fourth went to "Poppy," the noted Alberta mare, shown by Geo. H. Cresswell, Edmonton. She was in poor condition. N. A. Weir, Oatton, won the yearling filly class on "Rose of Kilallan."

For draft mares or geldings, P. Burns & Co. Ltd., won on "Farmer," a great 2,200 gelding. Pacific Cartage Co., Calgary, won second on a gelding, and then Hassard's mares came next.

Other Breeds

In the aged Percheron stallion class first prize went to G. C. Groat, Spruce Grove, on "Tranien," a well muscled horse with lots of bone and quality. Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, took second with his "Inanime," another thick set, drafty grey. T. H. Hassard's "Irving" was third. This horse has a splendid carriage and front, but is rather light in the hind quarters. W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, was fourth with "Joker." Hamilton Bros., Innisfail, showed the winning three-year-old, "Winston"; W. B. Thorne coming next with "Amarilis." In the two-year-old class Mr. Thorne's "Emperor" beat Hassard's "Dick Frenche." "Tranien" was awarded the stallion championship for the breed. The mare championship went to Hassard's "Labeauvine," a big grey of very beautiful feminine character with lots of bone and quality. S. J. Bartlett won the three-year-old class and W. B. Thorne the yearling class.

Entries were only small in the Shire, Belgian and Suffolk classes. Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail; Gurney and Warner, Innisfail, and Arch. McLean, Wainwright, were the exhibitors in Shires. The stallion championship went to Rawlinson's "Gay Samson." Gurney and Warner showed the only mares, "Queen Carlton" and her two-year-old filly, "Coulee Conqueress." The championship was placed on the filly.

Henri De Shepper, Villeneuve, took first and second in the aged stallion class for Belgians. There was more competition in the class for Belgian mares. N. Bilsboro, Leduc, had three entries, taking first, third and fourth. His "Lady Isabel," a four-year-old, took first and championship. Second award went to "Sarah," a typy, low-set mare shown by Oberg and Nyberg, Ltd., Amisk, Alta.

In the Suffolk stallion class, S. J. Bartlett, Namao, got first award on "Morston Freeman," the other awards going to J. Barber and Sons, Mance, on "Harkerton Snip," and to S. Bethel, Tofield, on "Randelsham Sir Walter." Geo. H. Cresswell, Edmonton, showed both entries in the yearling stallion class, "Cresswell's Best," being given first award. S. J. Bartlett had no competition in the mare class.

Sheep and Hogs

Sheep were fewer in numbers than in previous years, but the winning animals were of good quality. Geo. R. Ball,

West Salisbury, who has been breeding Oxfords for the last fifteen years, had a nice exhibit, including the champion ewe lamb. H. S. Currie, Castor, had the champion ram in this breed, an animal of outstanding balance and showing strong masculinity and breed type. Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, had a number of big, strong sheep in the Oxford classes, taking first and second in the aged ewe class. He was without competition in the aged ram class. Geo. R. Ball showed some excellent Dorsets, but had no competition. The principal awards on fat sheep went to the Alex. Taylor Estate, who took both Burns' and Swift's specials. The sheep were judged by J. McCaig.

Some 250 hogs were shown in the swine classes, and the general quality was very good. Berkshires were the most numerous, with Durocs, Tamworths, Yorkshires and Poland Chinas next in the order named. In the breeders' classes Steve Swift, Viking, took the boar championship for Berkshires, and Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, the sow championship. Gilbert also took both championships in Tamworths, S. J. Hambly and Son, Munson, showing the reserve champion sow. W. J. Bailey and Son, Wetaskiwin, showed a fine lot of Duroc Jerseys, but had no competition. E. N. Cooper, Stettler, had the only exhibits in Poland Chinas. Hunter Bros. and Geo. R. Ball, West Salisbury, and Steve Swift competed in Yorkshires. Both championships went to Hunter Bros., Swift showing the reserve champion sow.

Wm. Gilbert won the first prize in the car lot competition with a fine lot of Berkshires of good type and even size. Steve Swift was second with another good lot of Berkshires. S. J. Hambly and Sons showed the winning pen of bacon hogs, a nice lot of Tamworths, Gilbert and Swift being second and third with Berkshires. Steve Swift won the first for pen of lard hogs, with Samuel Swift, Innisfree, second and third. W. J. Bailey and Son showed the best sow, a fine year old Duroc, which was judged the best hog in the show. The awards were placed by Prof. W. J. Elliott, Olds.

Sale Cattle Awards

The sale cattle were judged by H. B. Smith, Strathmore. Over one hundred head were entered. While there were some shown in good condition, many of the animals were brought into the show ring straight from the straw stack, and their rough appearance prevented the bulls from doing themselves justice in the show, while in the subsequent sale their poor condition was reflected in the correspondingly lower prices paid. Their owners certainly lost more than the extra cost of a little feed, and it was generally remarked that it was a pity that the bulls should be brought into a show ring in such poor shape. These remarks do not apply to the winning animals.

The Shorthorn championship went to "Baron Duke," a two-year-old shown by Robinson Bros., Vermilion; Yule and Bowes, Carstairs, getting reserve championship on "Missie Champion," which was first in the junior yearling class. A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, showed the champion fat cow. Frank Collicut, Crossfield, showed a nice bunch of Herefords, taking the championship of the breed with "Willow Spring Trawler." L. McComb, Huxley, showed the winning Angus cattle, which were a good lot of youngsters.

In the fat stock classes, Angus Rowat, Wetaskiwin, took first and second for steers in car lots. Frank Collicut, with his Herefords, took all the leading awards for individual fat steers. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Special for the best steer sired by a Shorthorn bull went to H. W. Watkins, Olds, on a choice grade.

High Average Prices

At the bull sale eighty-six head sold for an average of \$146.10. The numbers of each breed sold were: Shorthorns, 65, average price paid \$156.69; Herefords, 4, average \$157.50; Aberdeen Angus, 7, average, \$122.85; Red Polled, 8, average \$86.75; Holstein, 1 \$100; Ayrshire, 1, \$75.

The highest price paid was \$320, paid

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by Fobes Bros., Bathgate, to Steve Swift, Viking, for a five-year-old Short-horn bull. Owing to late entry this bull was not shown in the competition. The champion Shorthorn of the show, "Baron Duke," owned by Robinson Bros., Vermilion, sold for \$305; this was a bull coming three years old. R. P. Ottewell, Clover Bar, bought the reserve champion, "Missie Champion," a yearling, from Yule and Bowes, for \$275, which was also the price paid for "Refiner," a senior yearling, offered by Walter Latimer, Thamesville, Ont., who had seventeen head in the sale. Hon. Duncan Marshall sold thirteen head at good prices, and Yule and Bowes ten head.

The Herefords were from the herd of Frank Colliet, Crossfield, and the Angus from the herds of L. McComb, Huxley, and H. A. Calder, Edmonton South. John Barber and Son, Mance, sold eight head of Red Polled cattle. There was practically no demand for dairy bulls, only one being sold out of a number of Holsteins offered.

CONFER WITH APPLE GROWERS

The conference held in the offices of the Grain Growers' Association between representatives of the British Columbia Fruit Growers and members of the executives of the farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces at Moose Jaw, on April 3, brought out a full discussion of the higher protection which the British Columbia fruit growers are asking to prevent unfair competition from American growers. Thomas Abriel, of Nakusp, B.C., president of the British Columbia growers, pointed out that Oregon and Washington could supply the world with apples, when all trees were bearing, and 75 per cent. would have to be destroyed on account of over-production. In British Columbia, however, there was little over-production, and the consequence was that Canadian growers were forced to meet competition of an inferior grade of fruit dumped on the market at prices lower than the cost of production in British Columbia. The increased duty asked was to protect against dumping.

Representatives of the farmers' associations, however, expressed the opinion that the additional duty would not solve the problem, as the cost of production in British Columbia was greater than Ontario and Nova Scotia. While recognizing the stand of the British Columbia growers, the farmers' representatives considered it unfair for growers in the coast province to seek by legislation to force the prairie consumer to pay a higher price in order to cover the higher cost of production in British Columbia, which is brought about largely by necessity for irrigation and other overhead expenses.

Those in the city attending the conference were: Thomas Abriel, Nakusp, president British Columbia Fruit Growers, and Mr. Mutch, of Penticton. The farmers' representatives were: H. W. Wood, president United Farmers of Alberta; C. Rice Jones, Calgary, manager Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co.; R. C. Henders and Roderick McKenzie, president and secretary respectively of Manitoba Grain Growers, and J. A. Maharg and J. B. Musselman, president and secretary of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

BRITISH PENSIONS

According to William Hill, writing in the London (Eng.) Daily Chronicle on the subject of "Pensions and Patriotism," the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, is in receipt of an annuity of \$50,000 from the British nation, while he also receives a "pension from army funds." It is possible, he says, that the latter is one of the sums of \$16,500 granted to field marshals, and no "pension" being traceable in the estimates it may be that the royal soldier is also granted \$5,000 as the retired pay for a general officer. Finally His Royal Highness is down for \$125,000 in the form of an annuity from the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. Hill also covers a further very large list of pensions, many of them purely political, that are paid from the British treasury. He suggests that all these pensions should be reduced during the war, and he believes that Royalty will be the very first to take the patriotic view that these pensions should be reduced.



7 ft. x 2 ft.
18 bbls., \$18.25

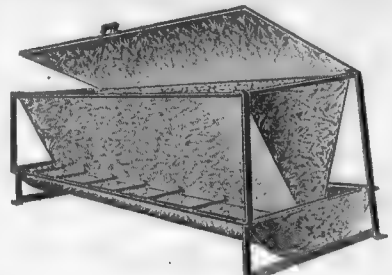
**WE PAY THE
FREIGHT**



9 ft. x 2 ft. x 8 ft.
11 1/2 bbls., \$14.00

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Galvanized Steel Hog Feeder



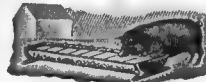
No. 1—6 feet long, capacity 16 bushels, weight 200 lbs. Price..... **\$24.50**

No. 2—8 feet long, capacity 21 bushels, weight 260 lbs. Price..... **\$28.75**

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Kill 'Em All At One Time

Don't "fuss around" all spring and summer to get rid of gophers. Clear them out once for all. Just give Mr. Gopher something he likes and see him gorge himself. He doesn't like grain poisoned with strychnine, it's hard to get him to touch it. But there is a poison he likes, a poison that attracts by its pungent odor, a poison so sweet no gopher will spit it out, a poison so deadly to gophers that the tiniest particle kills instantly.

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

Certain Death

It never fails to kill all the gophers where it is used. Its odor attracts. Its sweet taste pleases. They always find it.

Easy to Use

Simply soak oats or ground feed over night, drain off the water and stir in Kill-Em-Quick. Drop into or near holes and within a day all the gophers will be dead.

Cheapest

Never costs more than 1 cent an acre to kill all the gophers. Because of its sure results, if it cost three times as much it would still be cheapest.

Guaranteed

It is guaranteed in writing on each package to kill all the gophers where it is used according to simple directions. If it fails, we refund the purchase price.

The Safest Gopher Poison

Safest, no danger in mixing or handling. Safest, because it absolutely protects your crops and profits from gopher damage. No farmer can afford to be without it.

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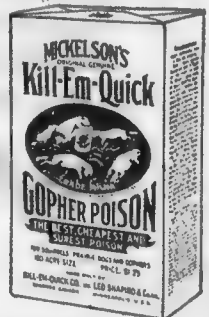
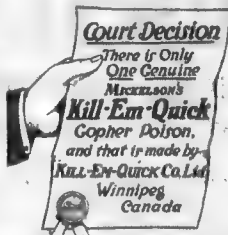
It's the best, safest, most economical. There is none so thoroughly proven, none you can be so sure of. Don't be misled. Avoid imitations, if you want to get rid of gophers. 3 sizes, 50c, 75c, \$1.25; enough for 40, 80, 160 acres. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of price. Send for FREE Gopher Book.

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Same Old Package
Same Old Name
Same Fluffy, White Powder
Same Certain Death

Making Ready the Automobile

Common adjustments that the car owner can make himself

By A. C. Emmett

Concluded from Last Week

Remove all spark plugs from the cylinders, clean off any carbon deposit and see that the points are properly spaced to provide the best possible path for the passage of electric current. The most common trouble arises in connection with spark plugs from the presence of carbon on the points, and to restore a spark plug to its full efficiency it is necessary to remove this carbon. Sometimes the insulating porcelain becomes cracked or oil soaked, which will allow the current to short circuit to the metal bushings instead of following the proper circuit to the gap between the points. Care should be taken also to

see that the copper washer between the spark plug and its seat in the cylinder head is in good condition, as improper fit of the washer will allow a power leak which will materially affect the smooth operation of the engine.

Springs and Brakes

The springs of the car should receive particular attention in order to ensure perfect flexibility of the spring leaves and easy riding. To put the springs in the best possible condition, a mixture of oil and graphite should be made and inserted between each of the spring leaves. This can be easily done by the

use of a small instrument known as a spring spreader, costing about thirty-five cents each and obtainable from any good automobile accessory firm. The spring spreader is placed on the spring so as to force apart the leaves, when it is a simple matter to place the lubricant between them and spread it smoothly over the surface. This treatment given to all the springs about every two months will insure freedom from breakage, which is generally caused by the leaves becoming rusted and crystalizing.

Care should be taken to see that the brakes are in good condition and adjusted in such a manner as to guarantee their perfect application when necessary. Failure to give the brakes of a car attention has been responsible for many serious accidents, and a few minutes spent in testing and adjusting the brakes will give an added feeling of

security that is well worth the time necessary to take care of them. Practically all brakes of the external type are provided with some means of taking up wear. It generally takes the form of a turnbuckle or screw that will allow of the lost motion being taken up by tightening the band a little more around the brake drum. If the brake rattles, this may be taken as a sign that it needs adjustment, and if the friction material is worn down so that the steel bands are exposed in spots, the friction material should be replaced before any attempt is made to adjust the brake.

On the internal expanding type of brake the adjustment is made by loosening the lock nut on the top of the toggle joint and screwing down the nut on the under side of the toggle joint, which will expand the shoes to a certain extent and prevent the lost motion between the toggle joint and the portion of the brake mechanism which bears down on the upper nut and operates the brake shoes. If these shoes are so badly worn that the adjustment cannot be made as suggested, the pins in the yoke members can be removed and the yokes then screwed out several threads, after which the pins are replaced and sufficient space provided for proper adjustment.

Where a cam is used instead of a toggle joint to spread the brake shoes, the only way that wear between surfaces can be compensated for would be by shortening the cam operating rod. This can be done by turning the turnbuckle which is fitted on the operating rod in some cases, or turning up the threaded portion that screws into the hub of the yoke member by which the rod is fastened to the lever which operates the cam. This type of brake is very often faced with friction material, and if this is worn down so that the full movement of the cam will not operate the brake properly, it will be necessary to put in new friction material. If the cast iron or bronze shoes are affected, they must be replaced with new ones, if worn so badly that they will not answer to the movement of the operating lever cam.

DIXON CRITICIZES BROWN

The following is an extract from an article written by F. J. Dixon in the current issue of the Single Taxer, Winnipeg:—

Hon. Edward Brown, the provincial treasurer, having to dispense with some \$120,000 which had previously been received from the licensed liquor traffic, and having to provide for an additional expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000 more than was expended last year, cast about for some new method of raising revenue. If Mr. Brown had not been a land speculator he might have adopted a measure of land value taxation either in the form of a straight tax upon unimproved land values or a surtax upon vacant land, both of which forms of taxation have been urged upon him by individuals and organizations, more especially by the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. But Mr. Brown has a heart filled with sympathy for the land speculator, which is quite natural, as land gambling has been one of his chief diversions. Mr. Brown is a gentleman, but it is a pity that he occupies the position of provincial treasurer at the present time. Never was a more opportune time for a bold and courageous man to introduce a system of land value taxation and thus not only secure revenue, but also assist in breaking up land monopoly, to develop the natural resources of the province, and to increase the employment of labor. The degree in which these desirable ends would be achieved would depend entirely upon the amount of the tax. The heavier the tax the greater the benefits.

It is not to be expected that Mr. Brown will take such a step upon his own initiative, his environment has been of the wrong nature for that. However, he may surrender to public opinion in this matter if that opinion is forcefully and continually brought to bear upon him. If you believe in land value taxation it would be a good idea for you to write to Mr. Brown and inform him of the fact.

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Which we are NOW conducting DESERVE, DEMAND, AND ARE DESTINED TO GET, THE FASTEST ACTION EVER KNOWN IN A PLAYER-PIANO SALE.

That's putting it bluntly, but we are doing it for YOUR benefit. We have been in the business of telling the truth about the instruments we make, sell and handle for nearly half-a-century, and we are not going to default on it now; so mark our words:—Slightly used Player-Pianos, dependable instruments, guaranteed to give life-time satisfaction, and for sale at exceedingly low prices, TWO virtues in ONE unit which do not commonly go together.

WE OFFER:

One Mason & Risch Player-Piano, Walnut case, in perfect condition. Regular price, \$1000.

Sale price..... **\$550**

One Mason & Risch Player-Piano, Mahogany case. Regular price, \$900. Sale price..... **\$425**

One Stuyvesant Pianola Piano, Mahogany case, only slightly used. Regular price, \$50.

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Come and see us, or write at once, before it is too late.

We will accept your old piano or organ as first payment, and you can pay remainder in small monthly, quarterly or yearly instalments.

A suitable bench and twelve rolls of new, up-to-date music will be supplied free with each Player-Piano.

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Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

in different countries. Many of these states are but a small fraction of our area, and none of them offer anything like the possibilities in sheep raising that Canada holds. Yet many are very much larger producers.

State	Area Sq. Miles.	Production Lbs.
Wyoming	97,975	29,040,000
Montana	145,310	28,682,000
New Mexico	122,580	18,620,000
Oregon	94,560	15,600,000
Idaho	84,800	15,286,000
Ohio	40,760	14,350,000
Utah	84,928	13,320,000
California	158,360	11,590,000
Texas	265,780	9,280,000
Michigan	57,430	8,073,000
Canada (all provinces)		
Alberta	253,540	
Saskatchewan	242,322	
Manitoba	255,732	
British Columbia	390,344	11,000,000

Tho there is a much larger area of waste land in proportion to the total area in our prairie provinces, yet the amount available I believe is as great in the first two prairie provinces as in any of the states, with the possible exception of one or two.

It is at least true that sheep raising is one branch of agriculture that could be carried on with a good margin of profit to a much larger number of prairie farmers. The unusual prices of wool prevailing for the last year and likely to continue for some time are bound to result in the keeping of most of the female offspring by those lucky enough to be in the game. The man who has to go out and buy sheep at present prices, however, I cannot help but think is taking a rather long chance unless he knows pretty well what he is doing.

Calgary. J. A. H.

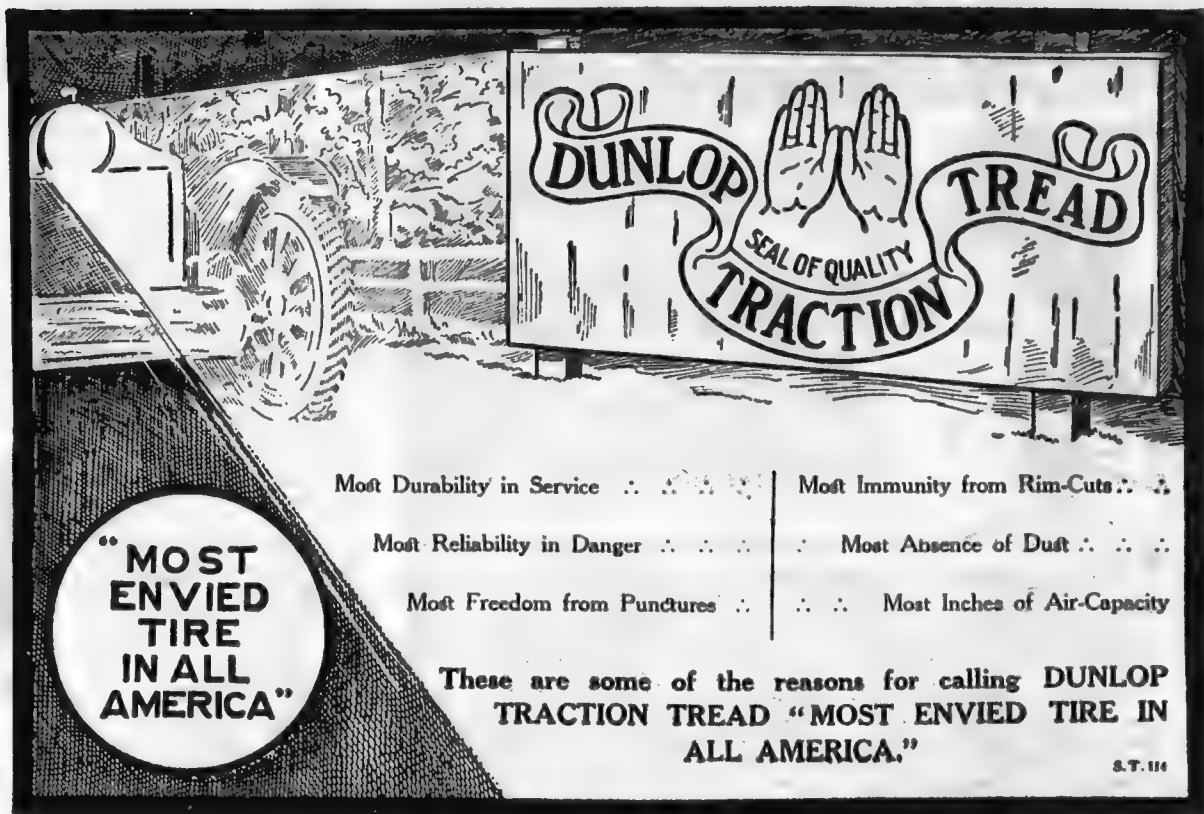
COUCH GRASS CONTROL

In a former issue of The Guide I noticed a letter signed by W.J.T., Alta., dealing with the control of couch grass. His method no doubt is very effective as far as killing the roots go, but it would not be practical in many of the Western soils, as the mouldboard would not clean at the second plowing, the soil not being solid enough to form a slice to slide up the mouldboard. Then again, the half-section farmer will have from 80 to 100 acres to summerfallow each year, and wouldn't have time to plow it twice anyway. In fact, if he can get it all plowed once before those confounded nose flies and the unbearable hot July days come he is fortunate, for plowing is terribly hard on horse flesh in hot weather. One of my neighbors, who is a very successful grain grower, told me last summer that the only way to kill couch grass was to smother it. I don't know if it is the only way, but found it was one way, and a good one. Last year I had 80 acres to summerfallow. It had raised three crops, the last being flax, and was badly sodded with couch. First I double-disked it, then I put eight horses on a 14-inch gang and plowed it as deep as I could haul the plow—at least eight inches. I always kept good sharp shares on, so that I could maintain that depth, and was very particular to see that the plow was doing its best, turning the slice neatly upside down, and spreading the subsoil evenly over the top. As I finished a land I dragged it and rode on the drag, standing on a plank. When I got thru I harrowed the whole crossways with a light harrow. Then we had a wet spell, and it was three weeks before it was dry enough to work again, after which I used a cultivator. There were plenty of weeds started, but no grass was showing up. I dug down and found that the couch was rotting, it was buried too deep to be able to grow. If you took a trip thru our district in the summer you would see lots of couch grass, but not on the farm of the man who's slogan is: "Plow deep."

Sask. O.C.

Hang up every piece of harness so that you can, if need be, go in and take the pieces down and put them on the backs of your horses at night without a light. The time may come when you will be glad you have been so orderly.

Is the horse barn a dark, unventilated place where you dislike to stay long? Poor place this for good horses. Better improve it now.



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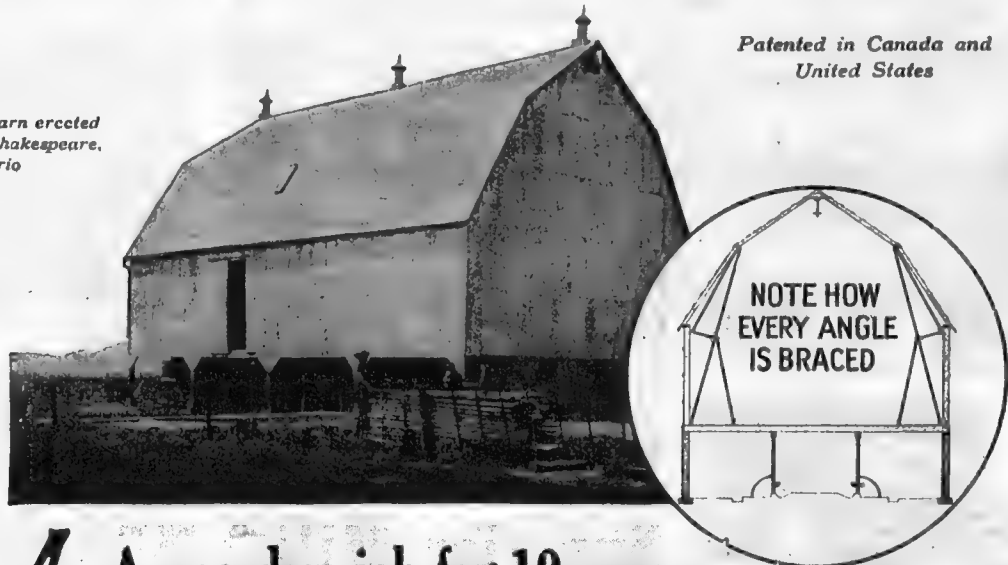
These are some of the reasons for calling **DUNLOP Traction Tread "MOST ENVIED TIRE IN ALL AMERICA."**

S.T. 111

STEEL TRUSS BARNS

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Steel Truss Barn erected
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These Steel
Trusses of
Double-Angle
Steel make the
most rigid
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A one-day job for 10 men

Think of it! Ten men put up the frame of this 80-foot barn—put it up ready for the covering of galvanized corrugated iron in one day. The barn left our factory ready to go up, not a timber in the whole barn that could not be handled by one man. The trusses were put together at the factory, ready to bolt into place.

That's the new idea in barn building.

You tell us the size of barn you want—that's all. We deliver a Steel Truss barn, fire-proof and lightning-proof to the nearest station ready to put up—everything supplied—all the timber and lumber, metal doors and door hardware, fire-proof windows, ventilators, hay fork outfit—everything complete even to the nails.

Lightning Proof

Once erected, the Steel Truss Barn is there for good—proof against the weather, proof against fire (not a bit of wood showing) and proof

against lightning. Roof, sides, cornices, eaves, ridge, doors and windows, all are metal. The windows are of heavy wired glass.

The Steel Truss Barn is made for eternity.

Load from the floor up

There are no cross timbers in a Steel Truss Barn. More room, in the first place, but the main thing is, it is easier to load and unload hay or grain.

Think for a moment. Wouldn't it save time, muscle, horses, ropes and tackle if you could load from the floor up instead of hoisting the fork high enough to clear the beams every time? The grain can be put in quicker and with less labor—in the Steel Truss Barn.

Ready to Ship

The Steel Truss Barn can be put up and ready to use while you are planning an old style barn. Eight factories in Canada are ready to ship you a complete barn, the day your order is received.

You do not need to keep a gang of men on the job for weeks—and board them.

There is not a thing for you to provide. We send every stick of timber, the

joists, rafters, plates, braces, the wide doors and bird-proof track, and all the hardware, all metal and wired-glass windows (two for the roof and one for each end), three large metal ventilators and the best hay fork and track made.

Cheaper than Wood

You can see Steel Truss Barns now in almost every locality. Drop us a line and we will tell you where the nearest one to you is to be seen.

We will also send you a booklet giving full information. If you want a barn you will be proud of—the best class of building that modern farm architects can produce—and at a cost lower than the old frame barns; write to-day.

Ask any questions you like about farm buildings, we will be glad to answer them.

C O U P O N

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.
Winnipeg, Man. Limited

Please send me full information about Steel Truss Barns

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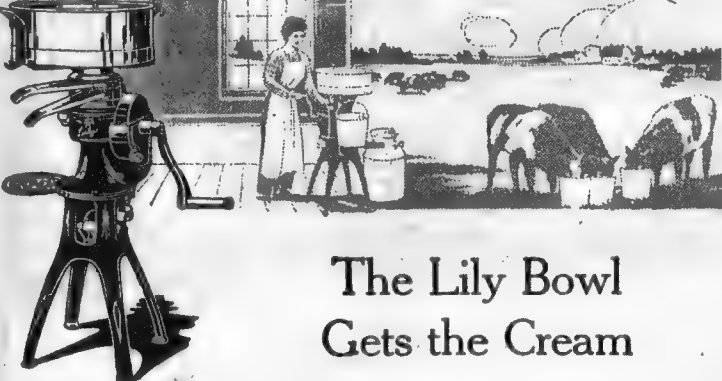
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The Lily Bowl Gets the Cream

CREAM is worth too much to waste, yet it is being wasted by the ton every day by old-fashioned methods of skimming. Today there is no excuse for such waste. The Lily bowl gets all the cream it is possible to get, leaving only a drop or so to the gallon of skimmed milk.

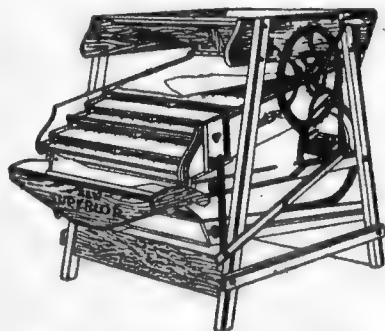
Let's take a close look at this wonderful bowl. It is compact and convenient to handle. It lifts off the spindle, leaving the spindle in the separator where it belongs. It comes apart easily, but it can't leak. The disks provide a greater skimming surface than is found in other bowls. Combined with them are six cream gatherers—just twice the number other separators have. Separation begins the instant the milk enters the bowl, and there is always a clear passageway for the cream.

There is not even a cream regulating screw in the cream passageway. You make your cream thicker or thinner by regulating the amount of milk mixed with it, but thick or thin, you get all the cream when you use a Lily cream separator.

The bowl is not the only good Lily feature. The McCormick local agent, who sells Lily cream separators, will show you how every other feature is worked out just as carefully. See him or write us at the nearest branch house.

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge,
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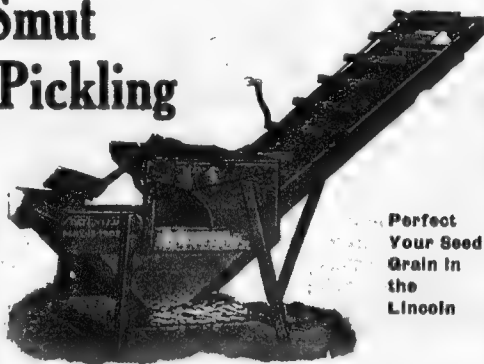


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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Raising Ducks and Geese

Given proper conditions and care, ducks and geese can be profitably raised

By M. C. Herner

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

While this Western country is admirably adapted for raising ducks and geese, still it is questionable whether we should urge very much heavier production than we have at the present time. If we have seasons like the one just past, when other poultry was scarce, then there will be a heavy demand for this class of poultry. In ordinary seasons the demand for ducks at least is very moderate. With geese it is somewhat different in that we have a very good demand for them almost every year. The past season, especially, the demand for geese was very good indeed. The Jewish trade requires annually an enormous amount of geese and good prices can always be obtained for them just prior to the Jewish holidays. This trade is more or less permanent and does not fluctuate from year to year to such an appreciable extent as the demand for ducks.



PROFESSOR HERNER

Any farmer or poultryman who goes in for this class of poultry on a large scale must depend largely on creating a demand for his dressed products. The general consuming public have to be educated to eating these products. Everybody eats chicken, but this is not the case with ducks or geese. What is probably the largest duck plant in the world today started on a small scale about thirty-five years ago with two settings of eggs. In working up a trade for their dressed product this firm always received trial orders first. Usually this order was doubled the following week and in this way this immense duck plant worked up from its small start to its present enormous proportions. To-day this plant represents an annual output of over 50,000 ducks alone not to mention the thousands of baby ducks sold every season. Eight years ago, while the writer was working on this plant, the baby duck business was just commencing and to-day it is one of the big ends of the business. The soil conditions on this plant, both as to drainage and character of soil, are almost identical to those of the average Western prairie farm. The land was low, poorly drained. There was an abundance of green food available at all times.

In going in for this class of poultry our farmers must guard against overdoing it the first few years. A small output the first season followed by increasing this each year, providing it pays, is the right basis on which to work. The majority of people who now keep ducks claim they

In rearing ducks under farm conditions they should be separated from the rest of the poultry. Their habits are different, and feed and water is soon soiled and contaminated. If sufficient ducks are kept the eggs can be hatched with an incubator quite as well as hens' eggs. They require more moisture and less cooling than hens' eggs. The same is true with goose eggs. A good plan is to swab the eggs once a day with warm water. Take an ordinary whitewash brush and dip it into the warm water and then swab the eggs with the dripping brush. Doing this once a day seems to supply the proper amount of moisture required to hatch the eggs to best advantage. This practice is followed with both moisture and non-moisture incubators. The temperature of the incubator should be the same as for hens' eggs. In hatching with hens set only as many eggs

under a hen as she can comfortably cover. Personally, I prefer to let the goose hatch her own eggs, altho a hen will also hatch them. To get fertile eggs, mate one drake to from five to seven ducks. If there are too many drakes they will be continually fighting. In such cases remove some of them until there is no more fighting. Geese usually mate in pairs or one male to two or some times even three or four females.

The first feed should consist of a soft mash made out of equal parts of bran, shorts and fine oat chop with the hulls sifted out. Mix this with milk, sweet or sour, to make a nice crumbly mash. Avoid wet or sloppy mash. If corn meal is available, one part of this should be added. Five per cent. of beef scrap may be added if milk is not available. Boiled meat finely chopped and mixed with the mash is also good. Little ducks must have meal food of some kind. Lettuce leaves, sprouted oats or some other green food cut up fine should also be fed. This mash should be fed four or five times a day for a week or ten days and after that three times a day. Good clean water or milk should be given to drink, but allow no water to swim in. It is best to yard little ducks or make some fair sized enclosure, large enough to give them plenty of exercise. As they grow bigger increase the size of it, but never allow them free range. At about three weeks of age the mash should be changed a little, and if corn chop and beef scrap are used, increase these two to



A farm flock of geese quite above the average.

are eating their heads off or eat more than they are worth, which may be quite true under their system of handling them. Either ducks or geese should not require more grain to make a pound of increase than do chickens, and if they do the system is wrong. The secret of rearing ducks or geese at a profit lies in feeding them feeds that make them grow fast so as to get them off your hands as quickly as possible. Ducks should be sold at 8 to 12 weeks of age and should weigh at that time 8 to 12 pounds per pair. If allowed free range and water to swim in this class of poultry will make poor gains.

double the quantity. If the oat chop is used increase this to two parts. Also add fine cut soft green clover, alfalfa, oats, wheat or corn to make about half the bulk of the mash.

Fill Up on Soft Green Foods

This is the secret of successful duck fattening, to fill them up with soft green bulky food with sufficient of the fattening foods added to make good gains. Get a duck to sit down and keep quiet and it will make good gains, but allow it to go where it likes, to eat what it likes and then give two feeds a day besides and you will find that it does eat more

than it is worth. Keep it growing, feed on cheaper foods, get off your hands as quickly as possible and you will find there is money even in ducks. All grain fed must be finely ground up, the finer, the better. Grit or a little coarse sand should always be added to the mash. Do not feed any whole grain at all. Make as few changes in the mash as possible.

For finishing off or fattening ducks, the corn chop should be increased again and also the beef scrap. On commercial duck plants two parts of corn chop are fed to one of bran and one of low grade flour with fifteen per cent. of beef scrap added for a fattening ration. This is fed the last five weeks. The amount of green food is also cut down at least one half. In this way good plump carcasses will be developed.

Shade is essential for ducks. If allowed to range unprotected from the sun they will get the "staggers," lose control of their legs and roll over on their backs. Keep their coops and pens clean and dry. When ducks are kept in large flocks there is always danger of a stampede. In this way often hundreds of ducks may be lost in one night. To prevent this lanterns are kept lit all night in the yards.

Feeding Goslings

Young goslings require very much the same care, attention and food as ducks, altho usually less meat food should be fed. Goslings should also be given more range and under farm conditions it is usually best to give unlimited range with plenty of green grass. They should be ready for market as green goslings at 12 to 14 weeks of age, and in no case should they be kept until mature as the amount of food consumed per pound of gain made becomes greater and greater towards maturity. Geese are subject to very few diseases. "Dropped tongues" and twisted feathers are the two most common things met in rearing geese on a large scale. Both are due to feeding too heavily on soft mashes. These cause very rapid growth and the muscles in the throat seem not strong enough to support the tongue in its natural position. These become weak and the tongue drops back into the throat, causing what appears like a double lower bill. In the case of twisted wing feathers, the feathers grow too fast for the muscles of the wings and the tips of the wings gradually twist owing to the heavy weight of the large number of sprouting and partially grown primary wing feathers. Feeding less soft mash and more hard grain, allowing plenty of range and green food will usually prevent this. In this way all growth made will be more solid and less flabby and weak muscles are prevented.

The breeds of geese best adapted for the farm are the Toulouse, the Embden and the African. Of these three the Toulouse is the most popular. All of them, however, are strong and massive appearing and have their meat producing qualities well developed. They are hardy, vigorous and well adapted for farm conditions. The majority of geese on the farms are mongrels, tracing back to a cross between the Toulouse and the Embden. Good, well matured ganders in these two breeds should weigh about 25 pounds and a goose about 20 pounds. The Africans are not as heavy by quite a few pounds.

Chinese Best Layers

The Chinese is undoubtedly the best laying breed of geese we have, but they have not nearly the meat producing qualities that the other three breeds have. This breed and the African no doubt at some early period came from the same stock, but selection has pretty widely separated them in size, type and temperament. The African, however, is a good deal more massive and heavier and therefore better adapted for the farm.

In ducks we have three or four popular breeds, the Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury and the Indian Runner. The Pekin, of Eastern origin, is white in color, is strong, hardy, vigorous and quick maturing. They make the best gains of any breed of ducks. The Rouen, of French origin, is of the same type but of different color. The male has a black head, white ring round the neck, red claret breast, steel grey body and dark back and wings. The female is brown pencilled thruout. They are a hardy breed, but their color goes against them as a duck for a large plant. Aylesbury ducks are not so common in this country, but in their native country, England, they are quite popular. They are more massive appearing than

either the Pekin or the Rouen, but hardly as prolific, hardy and quick maturing as these. The Indian Runner is the Leghorn of the duck breeds. They are a slender upright duck, quite nervous of temperament and are claimed to be exceptionally heavy layers. They are not adapted for meat production, but their chief value lies in their heavy laying qualities.

WINTER ANNUALS

Many of our noxious weeds belong to the class known as "winter annuals." If any of this class of weeds start to grow

late in the fall they remain alive under the snow all winter, make rapid growth in the spring and produce seed during early summer. The following are among our most common winter annual weeds: Blue bur or stickseed, stink weed, pepper-grass, shepherd's purse, hare's ear mustard, false flax, ball mustard, tumbling mustard and worm seed mustard. If in spring any of these varieties of weeds are found growing on the summerfallow or other parts of the farm, the land should either be plowed or cultivated before the grain is sown. This warning is given because so many farmers mistake these weeds for true annuals, and, thinking

that the winter has killed them, do not cultivate the land before spring seeding, with the result that these weeds, having a start of the grain, choke it out and greatly reduce the yield.—S. A. Bedford.

Horses are subject to tooth trouble much as humans are, and require the care of a qualified veterinary surgeon. Balking is sometimes caused by a bad and aching tooth.

A little oil-meal now and then is a great aid to a brood mare, likewise it's a good thing for colts.

For the
home
where there
is no Gas

This is the first combination coal, wood and OIL stove ever offered. It is 3 stoves in 1.

No need to buy an extra Oil stove.

No need to swelter over a red hot fire in the summer. Read about it in the new Gurney Catalogue.

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F.O.B. Winnipeg, is
splendid value.



Six 9" covers, 18" oven, Oil extension at right, left hand reservoir, "Economizer" and warming closet as shown above.

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kitchen
luxury in
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The city woman has her convenient, ever-ready gas stove or coal-wood-and-gas Range.

Why shouldn't you have the same comfort with a coal-and-wood OIL combination? Get "The Stove Problem Solved" and read all about it.

OIL EXTENSION

is shown above. Two cooking covers. Oven can also be provided. This Oil Stove gives an intense heat on a very small oil allowance and is ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

This Chancellor Oil Combination is a wonderful new creation

In one splendid range are combined the finest coal and wood range, the Chancellor, with the best Oil stove built. It's the one great, new advance in stoves in the last 50 years. It's the one satisfactory all-year-round cook stove.

The Gurney-Oxford Chancellor is the finest possible product in the stove world to-day. Its beautiful blued-steel construction, ruggedly braced for 50 years of work, with hand-set steeple headed rivets, rich but simple nickel trims, makes it a beautiful sight in any kitchen. Everything about the "Chancellor" bespeaks the aristocrat in stoves.

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The warming closet, broiler top and the beautiful enamelled surfaces all *ture* one to cook on the finest Range built, especially as prices are now lower.

The Oil Extension is every whit as satisfactory. You can use it at the same time as the main stove if desired. Special construction guarantees no oil smell. The white enamelled chimneys concentrate the intense heat and permit no waste.

Large, level, table-like top very handy in any kitchen, yet the "Chancellor" Combination Oil is compact and takes less room than two separate stoves. Also, you get 100 days after buying to decide whether you'll keep it or get your money back. Could you be protected further?

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A splendid guide to stove buying compiled from 70 years' successful experience in making quality stoves. Gives complete particulars of the "Chancellor Oil Combination" above and also of the complete line of Gurney-Oxford Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Gas Stoves, Boilers, etc., and quotes new, low prices all through. There is a copy ready for you, *Free*. Send for it to-day. *57w*



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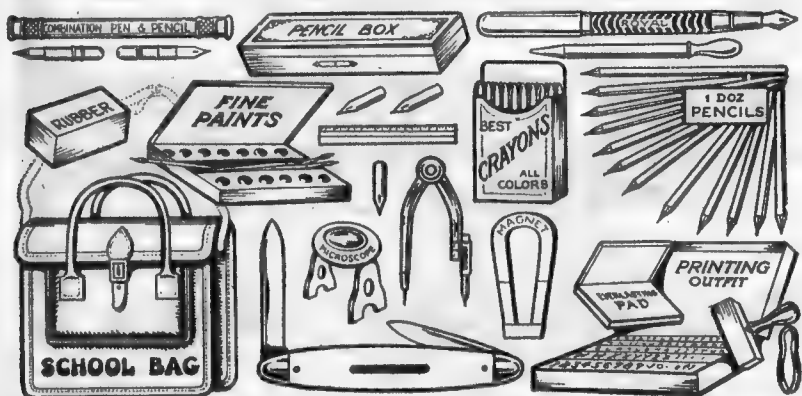
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A Simple Home-Like Interior

The exterior of Guide House No. 10 speaks so eloquently of cosiness rather than of austerity or magnificence that one is forced to plan a very home-like and informal interior rather than an imposing one.

As both of the main living-rooms are brilliantly lighted a cool color scheme will be best in keeping with their requirements, so it would be well to finish the walls of both the living and dining rooms in a dull putty grey, with silver grey woodwork, a color more nearly fawn than pure grey. In the living-room a plain two-toned old blue rug would be pretty, with ecru scrim curtains and over-curtains of cretonne in old-blue and putty grey. The big wicker or grass chairs with which this room could be comfortably and inexpensively furnished should have cushions made for them, some of the cretonne like the curtains and some of plain old-blue linen.

A pretty rug for the dining-room would be a mixture of putty grey, brown and old blue, with plain blue linen over-curtains at the windows and fumed oak furniture.

In the downstairs bedroom and kitchen where there will not be the same use of relieving color the wall color would be better to be warmed up to a soft buff tint with the same silver grey woodwork thruout. Upstairs putty grey walls for the hall and front bedrooms and old rose for the back bedrooms, where less light enters, would make a pleasing combination, with ivory woodwork. In the rose bedroom ivory furniture would be attractive, with rich brown or mahogany colored furniture in the front rooms.

The question of curtains is one which has given readers so much trouble that the following suggestions have been prepared for their guidance:

The Curtain Question

"How shall we curtain our windows?" the writer is asked, over and over again, by earnest seekers after beauty in their homes. Perhaps if we consider the object of curtains it will help us to solve the problem.

In the evolution of home building and furnishing the primary object of nearly every feature of architecture and every article of furniture was utility, with beauty as an incidental factor. The obvious utility of curtains is to screen the family life from the inquisitive gaze of the passer-by. Incidentally they contribute to the beauty of the home in two ways. They soften the brilliance of the light, making it more restful to the nerves, and by the use of over-curtains they enable us to introduce lovely bits of color into our rooms.

The use of curtains is not so great in the country as in the city, since there are so few passers-by, and farm homes are generally set well back from the road, but they are just as important a factor in making the home attractive.

Charm of Small-Paned Windows

In the country then the question of curtains becomes almost entirely a matter of beauty, the point to be de-

cided being, how much curtaining a given window requires to make it beautiful. It depends largely upon the window and the view therefrom. A group of windows with the upper and lower sashes divided into small square panes is so pleasing in itself and throws such pretty chequered shadows on the floor that it seems a great pity to conceal its charm under a closely woven curtain. The writer would advise in this case using simple curtains of madras, cretonne or casement cloth, in a color that makes a pleasing contrast with the wall. They should be made with a valance, running across the top of the window or group of windows and two or four curtains hanging straight down to a little below the level of the window sill, and drawn well to one side to reveal the beauty of the window except when the brilliance of the sunlight demands more shadow in the room, for comfort's sake.

Treatment of Different Types

The group of windows with large unbroken panes or the single large window, with the small sash across the top and a very large plain bottom sash is another matter. When the window or windows frame a very beautiful view they may be treated after the method described above, the view being incorporated into the scheme of the room as a picture, though this treatment is complicated in this country by the fact that for a large part of the year the view will be a big stretch of dead white, a difficult thing to fit in with certain color schemes. Usually windows of this description are more pleasing when curtained with fine scrim or net in cream or ecru color, with or without over-curtains as the owner prefers and the pocket-book permits. Pure white curtains are very seldom a success, the exception that proves the rule being in white or blue rooms, where white is the only choice, and rooms in the paler shades of rose and green where white or cream are equally acceptable. For all the darker color schemes, such as tan, brown, olive green or putty color, cream or ecru curtains are infinitely to be preferred.

The best authorities on decoration deprecate the use of lace curtains, expensive or otherwise, strongly recommending simple curtains of net or scrim.

In choosing patterned materials for over-curtains the inexperienced person will find it a safe guide to select only such a material as has somewhere in the design, either background or ornament, the exact shade of the wall. This rule if followed absolutely will prove almost a certain guide to beauty, for the materials are usually designed by people with genuine artistic ability, so that if they have introduced the color of the room into the design the whole scale of colors in the material is likely to be harmonious with the room.

While there is no absolute guide to beauty in this particular, this comes as near to being an infallible rule as anything one could recommend in the whole business of house decoration.

House and Barn Catalog

A large number of the house and barn plans which have been described in The Guide in the past six months have been purchased by our readers. Many, however, have written to say they are going to build but would wait and see all the plans before selecting. In order to complete the service we have been giving our readers on house and barn plans, we have collected them all and published them in book form. This catalog will contain all the articles describing our ten house plans and a decoration scheme for each. The four barn plans are also featured in the catalog. The catalog also contains articles on lumber and its uses, roofing materials, how to use concrete, heating and lighting systems, interior finish, water systems, and paints and painting. In addition the catalog also gives the names of many firms who can supply the materials for constructing houses and barns. No such complete catalog has ever been issued by any farm journal. It will be mailed free on request to any reader of The Guide.

Farm Buildings Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

REPORT OF U.F.W.A.

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—The following is a report of the work of our club for the three months of this year. At our January meeting (owing to the severe weather) we had only seven members present. Our delegate to the convention read her report of our work for the nine months since our club was organized. On February 9, fifteen were present at our meeting. At this meeting Mrs. Ross read her report of the convention. Congratulations were extended to Mrs. Ross on being put on the board of directors for Alberta. The matter of Red Cross Day, February 29, was taken up and it was decided that the club would do what it could to raise funds for that day. Thirty-three dollars was raised. The merchantmen turned their percentage over to us and the Willing Workers of the church donated five dollars, making a total of \$42.50, which we sent to the Red Cross Fund. On March 9, a splendid meeting was held with twenty-one ladies present. Thirty copies of the report of the convention at Calgary were ordered for the members. The program for the rest of the year, which the secretary had made out, was submitted to the members and accepted. On March 24, a successful concert and play was put on in the Hall at Duhamel by the members of the U.F.W.A. and the U.F.A. and the sum of \$35.90 was realized.

MARY W. HAMTLY.

Secretary-Treasurer, U.F.W.A.

Duhamel, Alta.

A splendid showing for Duhamel U.F.W.A. Evidently the relations between merchants, church and farm women are what they ought to be when it comes to a worthy object—an example for many other places.

L. R. B.

PRAIRIE ROSE HOMEMAKERS

Eleven members were present at the February meeting of the Prairie Rose Homemakers' Club which was held at the home of Mrs. W. Dever. On account of meeting at twelve o'clock a very dainty lunch was served by our hostess before the meeting was called to order. A motion was made and favored by all present to hold a basket social in the Barholis Schoolhouse on March 14, to auction off the quilt which the club members had been working at during the winter months. Owing to the bad roads there was not a large crowd at the social, but those who did come spent their money so liberally that when the proceeds from the baskets and quilt were counted up there was ninety-two dollars, eighty-five dollars of which was sent to the Red Cross, the rest being kept for expenses. P. L. Craigen auctioned off the baskets and entertained the crowd with recitations after supper. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Whipples.

M. B. (Club Reporter.)

A DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Having been elected to the office of director, district 1, at the last convention, I should like to get in touch with all locals wishing to form Women's Sections. If you have not a W.S.G.G.A., you should have, as it fills a long felt want. Our own women's section at Eyebrow has felt such work to be a success. We can discuss just anything that we desire, prohibition, gardening, pickles, the best methods of washing, management of children, the improvement of our rural schools, the franchise, and through our women's sections we can get our trained nurses stationed just where we desire, establish rest rooms and work for better communities. As the franchise is coming to us we must study political needs, not party needs, and as grain growers we must keep to principles. All of these matters we can discuss at our meetings and obtain a thorough understanding of them.

Last summer we bought our fruit co-operatively as it came into season and were well satisfied with the results. The women's section is also the social part of the Grain Growers' Association and members can arrange pleasant social evenings in the schoolhouse.

Well, I will tell you a lot more when

you ask me to come and organize a women's section. I hope to have a women's section wherever there is a men's in district No. 1, before 1917.

If you prefer, Mrs. Haight will come and organize your women's section or Mrs. Cooper on the G.T.P. Moose Jaw to Riverhurst, or another lady on the C.P.R. to Herbert will organize for you. The only expenses to your local will be just the organizer's railway and hotel, expenses, or if she stays with some one there will not be hotel expenses.

Eyebrow. MRS. E. RIGGALE.
Director, District 1.

A NEW WOMAN'S SECTION

Dear Miss Stocking:—I organized a woman's section in Zealandia on March 18. There were sixteen present and fifteen joined. They were very enthusiastic and I think will have a good association. Their first meeting will be spent in reading parts of the Year Book and Constitution. The roll call will be suggestions for a tasty dish for this spring. Mrs. Wilkie is president and Mrs. Dan Robinson is secretary. I enjoyed my trip very much and the ladies were very kind and interested in the work.

I think that it would be well to correct thru our official pages the impression that some have that the women's section is entirely apart from the men's local, also it should be understood that the expenses incurred by the director when organizing must be paid by the local or women's section asking for her assistance.

Sincerely, MRS. J. W. BOUTZ.

Harris. Director, District 6.

Our directors are doing excellent work and we hope that the associations in their various districts will co-operate with them in helping to organize women's sections. Railroad expenses can easily be raised by the association calling for a speaker, giving a concert or play at which funds may be raised.

E. A. S.

TO DISCUSS TREE PLANTING

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Pangman W.G.G.A. met in the rest room at the hotel on March 25, and a good number were present. A costume social is to be held in April, a prize to be given for the best "get up." Various committees were appointed.

Topics for discussion for the next meetings are "Tree Planting and Gardening." After this the meetings are to be held in the members' homes, the next to be at Mrs. Clews.

MRS. C. CLEWS.

Pangman, W. S. Secretary.

The value of being organized is shown in a community when preparations are to be made for "good time" evenings. We like the idea of a paper being given on tree planting. Few, if any, communities have reached the limit of their possibilities in the way of tree planting. From one who is a lover of trees, and understands them as a mother does her child, your secretary has obtained directions for making a success of tree planting. Any association or member may have a copy of the paper by writing to Erma Stocking, Provincial Secretary, W.S.G.G., Delisle, Sask.

PROGRESSIVE CARD SOCIAL

Dear Miss Stocking:—The women's section of Smiley gave early in March a progressive card social and supper at Smiley. A large number were present and a very enjoyable social evening was spent. Prizes were given and cakes were sold. The proceeds were about \$23.00. At our last meeting on March 17, we decided to spend part of the money on having ground around the cemetery of Smiley prepared for trees.

Mrs. J. T. Vallance gave a very interesting paper on chicken raising. She is an authority on the subject, having graduated from an agricultural college in the States. Mrs. Fred Detta gave a pleasing solo, "Down by the Old Mill Stream." Since the last writing we had four new members.

MRS. E. E. SMILEY.
Secretary.



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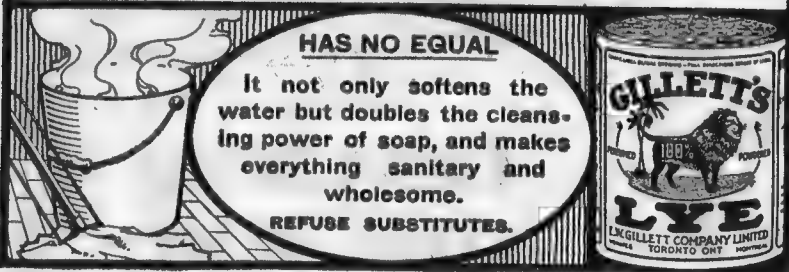
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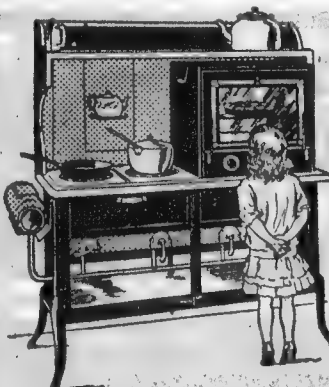
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PROMISE

Every day I get a letter or a post card from some kind-hearted little boy or girl who is willing to promise to study the ways of the birds this summer without destroying one little bird, or one bird's egg, or taking a bird home to keep as a pet.

Mary M. Hay says that she joined the Audubon Society for the protection of birds, last summer, so of course she will be kind to the little feathered folk.

Margaret C. C. Farewell states, "I have never touched a bird or a bird's egg. My mother taught me that it was not right to do so."

Alberta Johnson says, "This winter I fed the chickadees, ground sparrows and other winter birds on the roof of the barn and they have never seemed so tame before."

Leslie Hopkins promises that we shall hear from him from time to time as he makes discoveries about birds.

Others who have agreed to the promise given above are Vivian, Evelyn and Edna Bond, Lila Osborne, Edith L. Zarn and Phoebe Bishop.

DIXIE PATTON.

GOOD CITIZENS

About eight years ago this March a man came out from the Old Country to Canada. As he hadn't much money he could only buy two horses to put in the grain crops. He also had enough to buy one cow.

The people lent him their seed drills, plow and other things he needed to put his crop in.

When he was in the middle of his sowing one of his horses got sick and died. Then the people met at the school and each gave from a dollar up to five to buy another horse for him. The people of this place have helped different other people when they were in trouble.

REGGIE A. MEEKS.

Manville, Alta. Age 14.

DICKIE

A year ago last fall a neighbor of ours gave me two pigeons. They were just big enough to leave their mother. He brought them over in a box and I put them in a grain bin and fed and watered them till one day they found a window open and one flew out. I thought it would fly away, but it did not, so I let the other one out. In a few days one of the pigeons was drowned in a water barrel, but the other one is still living. We named him Dickie. He is a very dear pet. He comes to the house and in the house every chance he gets. Last summer when my little sister would be riding our little black horse it would come and fly on behind her and ride all around. We could catch it any place and any time. It would follow me to the garden when I went to work and when I would walk thru the flowers. It would follow when I went for the cows, and when it did not follow it came to meet me as I was coming back with the cows. Dickie was made happy this fall by two other pigeons coming to make their home here, so she has pigeon friends as well as children friends.

RALPH A. KUHLMAN,

Vanguard, Sask. Age 9.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

I would like to tell you of an experience that happened to my brother and me. We thought we would clean up the rubbish lying round the yard.

So we lit a fire and were pleased by the way it burned. Suddenly a strong wind came up and blew a spark on to the dry grass and it started a prairie fire.

Luckily my father and uncle were able to put the fire out. We were very much scared and promised our parents never to play with fire again.

BILLY VALE.

Age 8.

A GENEROUS BEAST

The moon shone brightly out of the starry sky, lighting the snow-mantled earth below, where all people were fast asleep. No wind was blowing, but there

was a bitter sting in the air. In the shadow of a bush stood Mr. Coyote. A very imp of mockery dwelt in his small keen eyes. His glance met everything that stirred. He was very, very hungry. At last he turned and trotted off, towards a farm house. He went to the stables and around to the hen coop, sniffing everywhere, his bushy tail dragging along the ground and his legs weak for want of food. Just then a big dog leaped at him. Mr. Coyote started back and fled, his heart beating yet at the shock. He looked back and could see the dog right behind him, and a little farther off ran a man with a gun. Mr. Coyote ran at the top of his speed and left his pursuers far behind. He stopped and glanced around him. A hatred of human beings and dogs crept over him and it never left him. A white object that darted across the snow drew his attention. He leaped at it and nearly caught it; a second leap brought poor Mr. Rabbit between his jaws. He put Mr. Rabbit on the ground and stepped on him, while he howled long and loud. Far in the distance came an answer. He howled again and again, and everytime his comrades answered, each from a different direction. All the while poor Mr. Rabbit was struggling for life under the foot of his enemy. After a while came rushing a crowd of coyotes and each dashed their sharp teeth into the rabbit and pulled him to pieces alive. But there was another world for the innocent creature where lived all his kindred. That was the way Mr. Coyote shared his feast tho he was very hungry himself.

ALBERTA JOHNSON.

Bruce, Alta.

THE GOBLINS

Once upon a moonlight night a boy who had lost his way, and whose name was Willy, lay down on the soft moss to sleep. It was a warm night, only a cool breeze was stirring the tops of the tall green trees. Willy lay on a hill that was covered with daisies that swayed to and fro in the silvery light of the moon; he did not know that in that hill lived goblins, thousands of them. Soon the breeze chilled Willy, so he awoke and looked about him, but he saw nothing save the waving field of beautiful daisies. Suddenly he heard a noise and the ground opened and a thousand merry goblins danced out, all singing loudly like so many nightingales, then one of them came to Willy and told him to follow them, so he did. They all went to the other side of the hill and a glass door opened, showing a silver hammock into which they all jumped and it glided slowly down and stopped in a shining gold room. Then Willy and the goblins got out of the hammock and it vanished. A magnificent glass table decked with gold appeared with every dainty on it and all the chairs were of gold. They helped themselves to the fruits and rich goblin cake and delicious wine, Willy eating faster than the rest.

All of a sudden Willy heard these words, "Willy, wake up, don't you know it is morning." He looked up and was astonished to see he lay in his own bed and his mother by his side. Then he said, "Oh! I thought I had lost my way and I was eating of the goblins' food in a glass house. Why did you wake me up?"

EDITH JOHNSON.

Bruce, Alta.

A TAMED INDIAN PONY

I am going to tell you about an old horse that my father owns. She is nearly thirty years old and her name is Dolly. She is a small buckskin pony and her mother was a real wild Indian pony, and they often had a runaway when she was young. But now she is not afraid of anything except shots. My mother and I drive her every summer to town and any place we like. When I want to take a horseback ride I always take her, because she is so quiet. I like her very much and she often follows me to ask for food. She is now feeling very good because she never works in the winter time.

GUDNY S. JOHNSON,

Kandahar, Sask. Age 13.

The Brown Mouse

Continued from Page 7

descriptions of foreign lands, industrial operations, wild animals—in short, everything that people should learn about by seeing, rather than reading, would be taught the children by moving pictures accompanied by lectures. He hoped to open to the boys and girls the wonders of the universe which are touched by the work on the farm. He hoped to make good and contented farmers of them, able to get the most out of the soil, to sell what they produced to the best advantage and at the same time keep up the fertility of the soil itself. And he hoped to teach the girls in such a way that they would be good and contented farmers' wives. He even had in mind as a part of the schoolhouse the Woodruff district would one day build an apartment in which the mothers of the neighborhood would leave their babies when they went to town, so that the girls could learn the care of infants.

"An' I say," interposed Con Bonner, "that we can rest our case right here. If that aint the limit, I don't know what is!"

Jim Wins Out

But Jim Irwin stuck to his guns thru it all. He was unable to see that a "course of study" was more than an outline of the mental march the pupils were ordered to make. Why did it give the children any greater mastery of the printed page to read about Casablanca on the burning deck than about the cause of "firing" of corn by hot weather? And how could they be given better command of language than by writing about things they had found out in relation to some of the sciences which are laid under contribution by farming? Everything they did ran into numbers and the teacher contended they did more arithmetic than the prescribed course required. There wasn't a branch of study—not even poetry, art and music—that wasn't touched by life; if there was, then there was no time for it in the common schools. Jim Irwin was ready to stand or fall on an examination of his pupils in the very text-books he was accused of neglecting—in his pupils' ability to do the work the text was supposed to fit them for!

So they put his school to the test and his boys and girls came thru with flying colors. "The examinations tind to show," said Mr. Bonner when asked for his opinion on the result, "that in or-r-der to larn anything you shud shtudy some-thin' ilse!"

The thing got into the papers and the methods of Jim Irwin began to attract attention all over the State of Iowa. He was invited to speak during Farmers' Week at Ames by Professor Withers of that institution, and after that great event in his life he began to receive tangible offers from other school districts in the State.

But the Woodruff district was beginning to wake up to the fact that they couldn't afford to lose this genius in their midst. Politics had been mixed up in the opposition to him all along. "I don't care much about parties or politics," the teacher had declared. "I don't know whether I'm a Democrat, a Republican or a Populist. The politicians come out into the farming districts every campaign and get us hayseeds for anything they want. They always have got us. They give us clodhoppers the glad hand, a cheap cigar and a cheaper smile after election—and that's all. I know it, you all know it, they know it. I don't blame them so very much. The trouble is we don't ask them to do anything better." With such radical views he was a dangerous influence—to certain local politicians—and the wives of these gentlemen had been largely responsible for the spreading of antagonism to the new teaching methods.

They Wanted Culture

The whole district could understand, they declared, that it was easier for an ex-farm hand to teach farm-hand knowledge than the learning the schools were set up to teach! They'd had a hard enough time and wanted to give their boys and girls a chance to live easier lives, not to be taught nothing but work. They wanted higher things. They wanted their children to go to high school and the university.

"We must have first things first," Jim had replied to these attacks. "Making a living is the first thing—and the highest. And I will send out from this school pupils better prepared for higher

schools than have ever gone from it, because they will be trained to think in terms of action. They'll be higher people—higher than their parents—higher than their teacher—they'll be efficient farmers and farmers' wives. They'll be happy because they will know how to use more brains in farming than any lawyer or doctor or merchant can possibly use in his business. I'm educating them to find an outlet for 'genius in farming.'"

"It's a fine thing," said Mrs. Bonner, "to work hard for a lifetime an' raise nothing but a family of farmers! A fine thing!"

"They will be farmers anyhow," cried Jim, "in spite of your efforts—ninety out of every hundred of them! And of the other ten, nine will be wage-earners in the cities and wish to God they were back on the farm; and the hundredth one will succeed in the city. Shall we educate the ninety-and-nine to fail; that the hundredth instead of enriching the rural life with his talents, may steal them away to make the city stronger? It is already too strong for us farmers. Shall we drive our best away to make it stronger?"

Coming His Way

So the Woodruff school district began slowly to change its views in regard to Jim Irwin and when offers began to reach the young man a meeting was called to consider what could be done to hold him. It was a complete triumph for Jim Irwin. Old Man Simms, an outlaw from the Kentucky Mountains, made his first public speech that night—told how miserably his family had been living on their scrub farm before Jim Irwin took hold and showed them all how to adjust themselves to their new surroundings. Others added to the testimony and Jim was finally asked what he wanted the district to do. Even Con Bonner was friendly now. And Old Man Hamm, who had been threatening to move out of the district.

What did he want? First of all he wanted the whole district to meet regularly like this, to boss him in his work for the whole district.

"Then I want you to work out a building scheme for the school," he went on. "We want a place where the girls can learn to cook, keep house, take care of babies, sew and learn to be wives and mothers. We want a place in which Mrs. Hansen can come to show them how to cure meat, where Mrs. Bonner can teach them to make bread and pastry, Mrs. Woodruff the cooking of turkeys, Mrs. Peterson the way to give the family a balanced ration and Mrs. Simms induct them into the mysteries of weaving rag rugs and making jellies and preserves. There's somebody right in this neighborhood able to teach anything the young people want to learn.

"And I want a physician here once in a while to examine the children as to their health, and a dentist to look after their teeth and teach them how to care for them. Also an oculist to examine their eyes. And when Bettina Hansen comes home from the hospital a trained nurse, I want her to have a job as visiting nurse right here in the Woodruff district.

"I want a counting-room for the keeping of the farm accounts and the record of our observation in farming. I want co-operation in letting us have these accounts.

"I want some manual training equipment for wood-working and metal working, and a blacksmith and wagon shop in which the boys may learn to shoe horses, repair tools, design buildings and practice the best agricultural engineering. So I want a blacksmith and handy man with tools regularly on the job—and he'll more than pay his way. I want some land for actual farming. I want to do work in poultry according to the most modern breeding discoveries, and I want your co-operation in that, and a poultry plant somewhere in the district.

Practical Education

"I want a laboratory in which we can work on seeds, pests, soils, feeds and the like. I want these things because they are necessary if we are to get the culture out of life we should get—and nobody gets culture out of any sort of school—they get it out of life or they don't get it at all.

"So I want you to build as freely for your school as for your cattle and horses and hogs."

"The school I ask for will make each of you more money than the taxes it will require would make if invested in your farm equipment. But the money the school will make for you—this new kind of rural school—will be as nothing



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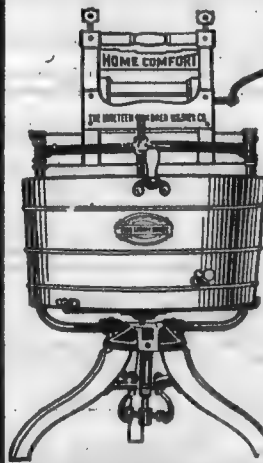
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - Winnipeg, Man.

to the social life which will grow up—a social life which will make necessary an assembly-room, which will be the social centre and the business centre of the countryside.

"I want all these things and more. But I don't expect them all at once. This district is too small to do all of them. I want a bigger district—one that will give us the financial strength to carry out the program I have sketched. By pulling together you can do these things and you'll make the Woodruff district a good place to live in and die in and I shall be proud to live and die in it at your service as the neighborhood's hired man!"

The movement for more practical education, indicated in Mr. Quick's book, has been an outgrowth of the past few years in Western Canada and the manner in which Boys' and Girls' Clubs, for instance, have developed is proof that such education in elementary agriculture is extremely popular in our rural districts.

Manitoba's Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton, thought so well of this book, "The Brown Mouse," that he had a copy of it forwarded to every school inspector in the province. For it can be read with much profit and a great deal of pleasure.

Yes, Jim Irwin stayed in the Woodruff district to work out his big program. And he married the girl who had disdained him; for Jennie Woodruff came to know just how big a man he was and to realize that "any job's as big as the man who holds it down." And over the mantelpiece in their cosy little home Jim Irwin placed the following inscription:—

"Let us cease thinking so much of agricultural education and devote ourselves to educational agriculture. So will the nation be made strong."

Any readers who would like to read the book on which this interesting review is based can obtain same postpaid for \$1.35 from the Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Railway Commission Given Power to Locate Railways—Six Cent Rate on N.T.R. of Little Use.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 14.—Parliament took a step forward in railway legislation this week which, had it been taken 10 or 15 years ago, would probably have saved the country millions of dollars and left the railway situation generally in a much healthier condition than is the case today. Credit for the forward move belongs indirectly to Sir Adam Beck, the promoter and champion of the hydro electric and radial development scheme which is doing so much, and promises to do more, for the people of Western Ontario. The railway bills dealt with by the railway committee of the Commons included two renewals of charter for the C.N.R. in the Toronto-Niagara-Hamilton district. These charters had been in existence for some time and a small portion of the lines covered have been built. The hydro electric interests, however, strenuously opposed the extension of the charter on the ground that the hydro radials propose to serve the same territory, both with transportation and power. For four days the fight was kept up in the railway committee, but finally the bills passed, as the majority of the members of the committee took the view that the C.N.R., having commenced construction and secured its right of way, possessed vested rights.

In the House of Commons the fight was renewed by Western Ontario members more particularly, and on a couple of occasions the bills were "talked out." The problem became so acute from a parliamentary sense that it was realized that a compromise would have to be reached. The first proposal was to insert a provision in the bills that the Railway Board should have the final say as to whether the C.N.R. or the hydro radials would have the right to serve the territory. Apparently it was finally decided that it would be better to give the Railway Board such increased powers in regard to all railways in future. A joint committee of the two houses, which a couple of years ago considered a revision of the railway act, agreed upon a clause giving the Railway Commission the right to decide whether it was advisable to build a railway even after a charter had been granted by parliament. It was decided as a solution of the difficulty, the railway act revision having been deferred on account of the war, to amend the act by the adoption of a bill giving such powers to the board. This bill came up for consideration on Monday, and was disposed of in a couple of hours. There was practically no opposition to the general principles of the measure, altho regret was expressed that it should be necessary for parliament to surrender functions which it has exercised since Confederation.

J. G. Turriff, while declaring that he was glad to support the bill, said that, in order to carry its purpose to a logical conclusion, railway companies ought to be allowed to go to the secretary of state instead of to parliament for charters. As the matter now stands, he said, parliament would really have nothing to do with the granting of charters anyway.

In explanation of the measure Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of railways, said: "The powers heretofore held by the Board of Railways Commissioners are not in any way changed. The bill simply adds to their powers and leaves entirely within their jurisdiction the decision as to location of the railway."

The Lobbying Evil

W. F. McLean thought it was high time that the control and regulation of railways should be in the hands of some responsible body, thoroughly cognizant of the situation, who would hereafter prevent the unnecessary duplication of lines, by reason of which there has been not only a great waste of capital but an unnecessary duplication of service. He said that there are railroad trains being run alongside one another that will, if maintained, entail a great waste of public money and prevent any improvement in the railroads of this country. He added that the only way to give the country a better service is to consolidate the railway system and get rid of the unnecessary duplication of service.

George McCraney, of Saskatoon, frankly told the house that the members of parliament were delegating their authority to the Railway Commission because they had lost confidence in themselves. The reason for this, he said, was two-fold, adding: "It is because we have sought advice from the lobbyists of the railway companies rather than from the minister of railways. I think that the solution of the whole question is to keep the lobbyists out of this house. When we get the lobbyists out of this house, and the minister takes hold of this matter, there will be no need for legislation of this kind at all, and parliament will continue to exercise its functions with the advice of the minister of railways representing the government policy. Every man who has been a member of this house for years must have been disgusted at times by the manner in which members of parliament are lobbied and entertained to Lucullus feasts and button-holed. It is not in accordance with the dignity of parliament. I do not think that anybody has been corrupted by this sort of thing; I do not think it could corrupt anybody; but it makes a man uncomfortable. It is because we have been trying to please those fellows who met us in the lobby that we do some things that we would rather not do, and that we would hand over these matters to the members of the Railway Commission because we think the lobbyists could not get at them."

Six Cent Wheat Rate

Announcement was made by Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of railways, that the six cents a bushel rate on wheat that was put in force by the government on January 6 last will be continued this summer from Armstrong to Quebec over the N.T.R., when the wheat is for export. He could not promise that this rate would be continued on wheat carried for export over the Temiskaming and G.T.P. lines, because the agreement entered into last January with those lines expires on May 1.

The matter was brought up by J. A. Robb, of Huntingdon, who is in the grain business. He said that judging by an answer to a question, the rate was not made much use of. Up to March 1 only 100,000 bushels out of the 300,000,000 bushel crop had been handled at the six cent rate. The intention of the department in putting the rate into force, he said, was probably good, but in practice it has been a gold brick to the farmers. His explanation of the small use made of the rate was that an exporter buying May wheat at four cents above the market price would be just about one cent a bushel better off by using the six cent rate in winter. The rate, he said, was practically of no value to the exporter or to the western farmer during the winter months, but it might be of value in the summer, and it was therefore desirable that it should be continued.

Hon. J. D. Reid said it was a mistake to suppose that only 100,000 bushels of wheat had been carried over the N.T.R. line since the close of navigation. He said that according to a memorandum which was prepared by one of his officials the Transcontinental up to May 8 moved 4,000,000 bushels of grain from Fort William in the West. The minister was not prepared to state, however, that this was moved at the six cent rate.

Hon. G. P. Graham said he was glad to hear that the Transcontinental had moved 4,000,000 bushels of grain. He added: I see that the manager of the government railways says that it would take the three transcontinental railways 200 days of active operation to move the grain crop alone. With that estimate, and with the boasting of the hon. gentlemen as to what the road is doing, we shall probably hear no more of the uselessness of the Transcontinental Railway.

Steamship Subsidies

When the subsidies for steamship lines were being voted on Thursday, Sir George Foster stated that the vote of

Continued on Page 45

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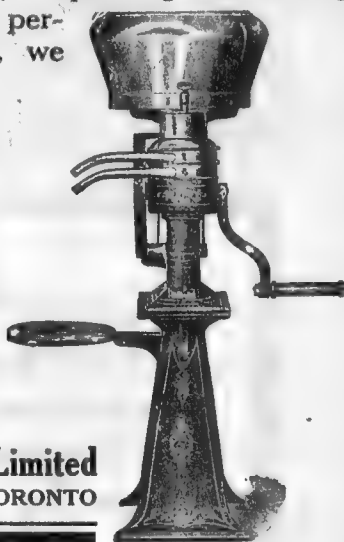
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Protectionist Fallacies Exposed

Continued from Page 8

the analogy. When you find a man like Windermere (the pen name adopted by a British correspondent of a number of Canadian daily newspapers) writing and saying that some of the Allies have gone so far as to declare they will exclude imports from Germany altogether, then you can turn round and say to him: You don't propose to have an indemnity, because you cannot get it except in goods.

Don't you think that would be the best type of revenge: to keep the Germans working for you and for the

Belgians and for the Frenchmen? I would suggest that plan, if it is not coming down from the very high moral stand I took a minute ago. After all, I don't think there is anything too bad, even morally considered, about making a nation that has put the world in such a turmoil as the German government has put our world, pay for it in that particular shape afterwards.

Now, if that settles the question of excluding imports altogether, I don't think I need dwell much longer upon this point; because if we are going to make the Germans pay an indemnity to Belgium and France—and I presume we are going to make them pay a big

one—that means that they will have to take lots of goods from Germany. Either we are going to let the Germans off that indemnity, or this idea of permanent economic hostility is economic nonsense.

I can illustrate that point by a fact quoted by the other side of the argument, tho the distinguished member of the House of Commons who quoted it and who shall be nameless, didn't know it. He showed how, after the Franco-German war France did less trade with England and more trade with Germany. Why did she do so? Because she lost the war and had to pay an indemnity to Germany. Economic necessity and

economic truths, like all other facts, are stubborn things, or, as the poet Burns puts it, "Facts are chieftains that winna ding, and daurna be disputed."

Well, now, I don't need to say any more upon the economic aspect of that question. I go on to look at the proposal of our opponents and I have a practical object in view in dealing with this proposal, because this is the proposal which will find itself in practical politics before many days are over. This is a proposal which free traders and which democrats, who are all believers in international brotherhood, will have to fight.

Concluded Next Week

Here is the guaranteed paint, the supreme paint achievement of Canada.

It ought to be your paint this season. Get acquainted with the label, which is always white and gold on black.

B. B. Genuine White Lead makes B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT the "sure-pure" paint, giving an increased covering capacity and vital enduring and protective power.

Buy B-H. "ENGLISH" PAINT and accept no substitution. Don't waste time and money on unguaranteed brands. The makers and agents stand behind every can of B-H "English" Paint.

BH



Every ounce of every pound, of all the white base in every can of B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT contains:

70% of Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead, and 30% Pure Oxide of Zinc

This proportion is absolutely uniform always.

Don't buy until you have found out all about this paint. "Made to Endure" is the title of our B-H "ENGLISH" Paint Booklet; given away for the asking.

We have a copy for you, also complete B-H color folders.

We have a lot more to say about B-H "English" Paint. Read our later announcements.

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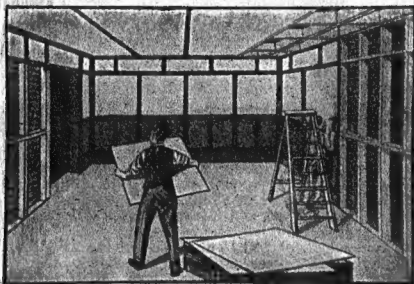
Toronto

Winnipeg

DAIRYMEN WIN

The following from the Farmers' Review is interesting in showing what can be accomplished thru organized effort:

Dairymen supplying Chicago with milk won in just one week their fight for higher prices. On April 1, contract day, they stopped shipping milk, and by united effort cut Chicago's milk supply to such a point that the big dealers were forced to capitulate and agree to pay an average of \$1.55 per cwt. in lieu of their original offer of a fraction over \$1.33. The smaller dealers signed up at the price asked by farmers at the outset of the strike, but four big dealers held out. The victory is deserved and is especially significant in showing what may be accomplished by farmers who stand together. Officers of the Milk Producers' Association, the dairymen's organization, led the fight, and they are to be commended for the judgment they displayed at all points. Some recalcitrant farmers attempted to deliver milk to the different stations, but in most cases the persuasion of the pickets of the association whom they met sent them home; more strenuous measures were necessary with a few.



So Easy to Put On
Do Not Overlook

Martin's New Fibre Wallboard

(Made in Canada)

When selecting materials for your new home. An up-to-date interior wall covering replacing lath and plaster, guaranteed sanitary and durable.

It is made from pure wood fibre, extra in thickness and can be painted, kalsomined or papered. No waiting for busy tradesmen or lost time while plaster is drying. Can be applied by anyone who can use a hammer. Our circulars enclosed in each bundle give full directions for applying. For sale by first class dealers everywhere.

Write Us for Samples

John Martin Paper Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

THE BOOT FOR FARMERS

Lightweight - Comfortable -
Wears Like Iron

Postpaid to
you
\$3.15



Palmer - McLellan PLOW BOOTS

are made like moccasins—soft as a glove yet tough and wonderfully durable. They are designed to give farmers, dairymen, woodsmen, etc., greater foot comfort and all-round satisfaction than will any other boot made for the price.

Made by hand, exclusively of Palmer-McLellan oil tanned leather and from the best hides that can be secured. They are strong and wear like iron. Solid leather sole and heel.

Shaped on right and left lasts, they fit perfectly and never cramp or tire the feet. If you cannot get Palmer-McLellan plow boots from your dealer, mail us the price and size and we will ship you a pair postpaid. Don't forget the boy's size too.

6 inches high, as in cut, \$3.15
10 inches high, same style 3.60
Boys' 6 inches high, same style 2.50
Men's Low Cut Harvest Shoes 2.75

Address Dept. B

**Palmer-McLellan
Shoepack Co. Ltd.**

FREDERICTON, N.B.

Catalogue free, illustrating oil-tanned footwear

The producers took special pains to see that homes where there were children were supplied with milk as usual, and generally by the broad-gauged, fair-minded way in which they conducted their fight won the approval of the public. The dairymen are to be congratulated. And consumers in Chicago will continue to get 8-cent milk.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 43

\$1,000,000 for a subsidy to the Transatlantic service was still under consideration. J. G. Turfiff said that in view of the tremendously increased rates being charged he did not think it was desirable that the government should grant any subsidy to these lines. The minister inclined to agree with the member for Assiniboia that the situation was different now. He intimated that the matter would be brought up again next week, when there could be a general discussion on the Transatlantic problem and the shortage in tonnage which is becoming more accentuated from month to month.

In connection with the Naval Department estimates, Hon. William Pugsley and Mr. Turfiff once more urged the desirability of steps being taken to encourage the construction of ships in Canada. Mr. Pugsley said that he knew that if engines, boilers and machinery were admitted duty free there were men in Canada who would be willing to undertake the immediate construction of wooden ships.

LONGER LEAVE FOR SOLDIERS

With regard to the farm labor situation in the province, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture reports as follows: Within recent days further returns from Manitoba battalions have been turned in, and the situation in regard to soldier help stands as follows: At present there are 4,603 soldiers available for farm work, of whom 391 are going to work on their own farms, 2,410 are going to work for their parents, relatives or friends, and 1,802 have offered to engage with farmers who require their services. These men are formally granted leave of absence for thirty days only, but the military authorities have agreed that in cases where the farmer requires his man for a few days longer to complete his spring work the furlough will be lengthened up to 45 days. The soldiers are released only on definite applications from farmers, and none of them will be permitted to leave the ranks to go out to look for work. Forms upon which to apply for these soldiers are now in the hands of all secretaries of the Grain Growers' Association, and every railway station agent in the province.

LIFE MEMBER KILLED

It is with deep regret that we announce that Richard D. Carey ("Dick Carey"), made the supreme sacrifice for the Empire on March 1, "somewhere in France." He was in the 23rd Royal Fusiliers (Sportsmen's Battalion). Dick Carey was well known in the Belle Plaine district, being an active life member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

WEEDING GROWING CROP

Where the young growing grain is badly infested with such annual weeds as lamb's quarters, pig weed, stink weed or any of the mustards, these may be largely destroyed by the use of light harrows or weeders. This must be done when the grain is above ground and while the weeds are quite small, i.e., while still in the two leaf stage of growth. Run the harrow or weeder on a warm day lengthwise of the drill. Do not allow the rubbish to choke up the implement, or it will drag out the grain.—S. A. Bedford.

An inch of rain coming down on a single acre of ground would fill more than 600 barrels of 45 gallons capacity each. This amount of water would weigh more than 110 tons, or nearly a quarter of a million pounds.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1,493.45
Proceeds of social held at Anerley School House, Sask. 12.50
Total \$1,505.95

Your New Residence

may just as well look as good as our House No. 52. When you buy your materials from us the cost is moderate. **LUMBER AND MOULDINGS**—Laid down practically anywhere in the Prairie Provinces—at over 80 per cent of the stations..... **\$647.50**
Prices on millwork and other materials needed given on application.
HOT AIR FURNACE—Complete with pipes and registers, f.o.b. Winnipeg..... **\$133.50**
HOT WATER HEATING PLANT—Completely equipped for our House No. 52, f.o.b. Winnipeg..... **\$322.00**
ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT—Suitable for House No. 52, 20 lights; can be run by any small engine, f.o.b. Winnipeg..... **\$200.00**



G.C.G. House No. 52

Write us about anything you need in the building line or about general supplies or farm implements.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba
Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

LIVE POULTRY and EGGS WANTED

In reply to numerous enquiries from our regular customers regarding eggs, we now announce that we have established an egg department in connection with our live poultry business. We will handle all your fresh eggs throughout the season and will pay "CASH" and guarantee prompt returns. It is impossible for us to guarantee any particular price at any time owing to the continual fluctuation of the market. But you may rest assured that we will pay the market price on the day the shipment is received. We will supply egg crates, but please note they are all 30 dozen size. If you prefer you may ship express "Collect" and we will deduct the charges for the express and for the crate from our remittance.

Prices for Live Poultry This Week are:

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Turkeys.....	18c	Old Roosters.....	11c
Hens.....	15c	Geese.....	15c
Young Roosters.....	14c	Ducks.....	15c

All prices are for live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed for 30 days from date of this paper.

Let us know what kind you have and how many you have for sale and we will forward enough crates for shipping. Our terms are cash (Bank Money Order) on receipt of goods.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.
WINNIPEG

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Farmers' Private Secretary Free To Any Farmer

Make all the money you can out of your farm by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can put your hand on them instantly. You can then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. Many farmers would have saved from \$10.00 to \$50.00 on a single business transaction if they had kept copies of all their letters and saved them to avoid disputes.

The Farmers' Private Secretary in use.



The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared specially for farmers. It contains the following:

One Letter File, like the picture, 11½ x 9½ inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1½ inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last 20 years if handled with care.
Two Handsome Grecian Bond Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper 8 x 10½ inches (to fit the file) and bound in a beautiful cover with two full size blotters.
One Hundred Fine Quality White Envelopes. Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, same size as writing tablets, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. Ordinary pens will not serve the purpose. Complete Instructions for Use.

The Guide will give this useful set free to any farmer who will collect two new subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected, together with the names and addresses of the subscribers, to The Guide office. The Secretary will be mailed to your post office, all charges prepaid. You get it without one cent of cost. Send your subscriptions to

CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

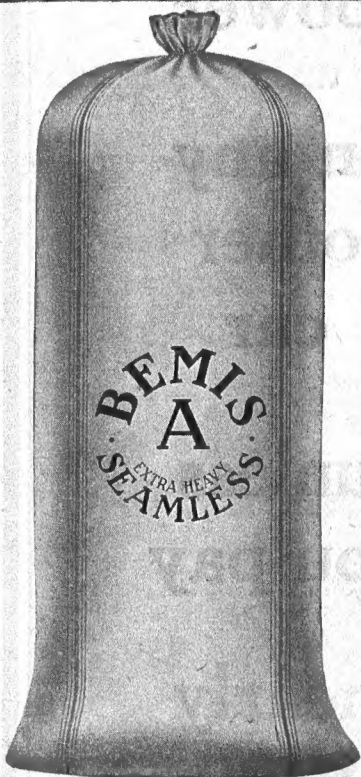
NOTE—The Farmers' Private Secretary is sold thru the Book Dept. of The Guide at the regular price of \$2.00 postpaid.

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	April 17	Year Ago	April 13	April 15	April 15	April 15		April 17	Year Ago	April 15	April 15	April 15	April 15
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	8.25-8.50	7.50-7.60	9.00-9.95	7.75-9.00	Fancy dairy	24c-26c	28c-30c	30c-32½c		28c	27c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.75-8.25	7.40-7.75	8.00-8.25	7.00-7.50	9.00-9.50	6.00-7.50	No. 1 dairy	20c	23c	25c-27½c	22c	25c	26c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.75-7.50	7.00-7.25	7.60-8.00	6.00-7.00	6.50-8.75	6.50-7.75	Good round lots	17c-19c	18c-20c	22c	20c	23c	25c
Best fat cows	6.25-7.00	6.00-6.50	6.75-7.60	5.75-6.25	4.85-6.25	5.25-6.50	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium to good cows	5.25-6.00	4.75-5.50	5.75-6.75	4.25-5.75	4.20-9.10	4.75-5.25	Subject to candling				20c		
Common cows	4.25-5.00	4.00-4.25	5.25-5.75	4.25-5.75	3.75-4.75	3.75-4.25	New laid	19c-20c	16c-17c	25c	22½c	19c	25c
Canners	2.50-3.75		4.25-4.75	2.50-3.00	7.65-9.60		Potatoes						
Choice heifers	6.75-7.50	6.50-7.00	8.00-8.25	7.00	5.75-7.65	5.50-7.75	In sacks, per bushel, new	65c-75c	50c-55c	85c	70c-75c	75c	90c
Fair to good heifers	5.75-6.50		7.25-7.75	5.50-6.00			Milk and Cream						
Best oxen	5.50-6.50			4.00-5.60			Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	37c	34c	34c-36c		35c	35c
Best bulls	5.50-6.25	4.50-5.00	6.75-7.75	4.75-5.50	7.00-8.00	4.25-7.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	31c	30c-33c			32c
Common bulls	4.50-5.25	4.00-4.25	5.25-6.00	4.00-4.75	5.50-6.85	3.50-6.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs)		\$2.00	54c per lb. of butter-fat			\$2.50
Best feeding steers	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.25	7.25-7.75	6.00-6.50	8.00-8.25	6.00-7.75	Dressed Poultry						
Best stocker steers	6.00-6.75	5.50-6.00	7.00-7.50		6.75-8.50	4.75-7.75	Spring chickens	17c	18c	20c-23c	20c	20c-22c	20c
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$70-\$80	\$75-\$85			Fowl	13c-14c	12½c	20c	18c	18c-20c	16c
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50	\$50-\$75	\$55-\$60		\$45-\$75	Ducks	14c	15c	20c	18c		
Hogs	\$10.95	\$8.15	\$11.25	10.75-10.90	\$9.50-\$9.75	\$9.50-\$9.60	Geese	14c	13c-14c	15c	18c		
Choice hogs	\$8.25-\$8.75	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$8.50-\$8.75		\$8.25-\$9.00		Turkeys	18c	18c-20c	25c	25c	22c	20c
Heavy sows	\$5.50-\$7.00	\$4.50			\$8.50-\$9.25		Hay (per ton)						
Stags							No. 1 Red Top	\$13	\$12-\$14				
Sheep and Lambs							No. 1 Upland	\$14	\$11-\$13	\$0	\$10-\$12		\$12
Choice lambs	\$8.00-\$9.00	\$7.50-\$8.00	10.00-12.50	\$10.00	\$9.25-11.90	\$5.50-10.75	No. 1 Timothy	\$18	\$15-\$17	\$14	\$12		
Best killing sheep	\$6.75-\$7.50	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$8.00-\$9.50	\$8.00-\$9.00	\$9.00-\$9.40	\$6.00-\$9.75	No. 1 Midland	\$12	\$8-\$11		\$10		
							No. 2 Grades	\$1.50-\$2.00					

OATS!

We want some, and are buying continuously any grade. If you cannot get box cars, wire, phone or write us and we will supply sacks to ship in stock cars. Market prices date of inspection.

LAING BROS.
WINNIPEG MAN.



A FULL POUND OF HIGH MERIT

The Best 16-ounce Seamless Bag. Uniform Size, Extra Strength. No other cotton seamless bag at equal price compares with the Bemis A. Price \$27 per bale of 100 bags. Less than bales, 28¢ cents each. Also Triple B quality, 12 oz., \$22 bale lots of 100 bags. Less than bales, 23 cents each.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., WINNIPEG

SHIP CREAM

One of our patrons receives on an average about \$200 per month of cream. All are receiving a dependable income and find the business satisfactory and profitable. We have some 5,000 patrons in Central Alberta. If you do not happen to be one of them, we shall be glad to have you write us for information, mentioning this paper.

Edmonton City Dairy
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CREAM WANTED!

Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

LANGLEY'S NAME CLEAR

Regina, Sask., April 2:—In the presence of learned legal counsel and before their Lordships Mr. Justice Brown and Mr. Justice Elwood of the Royal Commission, Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, yesterday morning provided the most dramatic and interesting situation that has been developed since the beginning of the investigation of the Bradshaw charges two weeks ago.

The Minister of Municipal Affairs was one of the several members of the Saskatchewan Legislature whose names were connected with the charge of receiving money from hotelmen in return for influence used in securing licences. It became quite evident and was frankly acknowledged by the prosecution some days ago when Mr. Langley's case was introduced, that the charge against the Minister was entirely without foundation, but like Paul before Agrippa, he was accorded the privilege by the commissioners of speaking for himself, and his defence yesterday morning, which consisted mainly of a cross-examination of J. E. Bradshaw, M.P.P. and H. V. Bigelow, the prosecuting counsel, made his exoneration doubly sure. The judges stated there was no evidence whatever against him.

A Sturdy Self-Defence

Mr. Langley's cross-examination of the man who has placed his name over all the charges that have been laid so recently at the feet of the Scott Government will be long remembered in this Province. It formed the picture of a rugged, honest Englishman, sturdy and belligerent despite an age of more than three-score years, assailing, with wounded pride, one who had sought to soil a reputation that had been won thru twenty-four years of constant association with the agricultural people of the West. He made Mr. Bradshaw admit that he knew nothing about the charge that had been laid against him, and in doing so he made Mr. Bradshaw confess that he was not acquainted with the conditions under which the Royal Commission was sitting.

In conclusion Mr. Langley took the stand in order to make the following statement, which should be included in the official report of the enquiry: "During the ten years I have been in public life I have never taken a dollar from any License Commissioner or license holder or hotel man at any time. I want to say that I have had applications from thousands of men and women in trouble mostly because of my connection with the farmers' movement, since I have been in public life, and have never taken a dollar or the value of a dollar during the whole time. I want to state this, further, that if I should ever descend to graft I should not take it second-hand or from a lawyer, because I should not get anything."

FORCING A DUKE TO BE USEFUL

Altho the land value tax imposed in England under the Lloyd George budget, is ridiculously small, it has had some effect, as may be noted by the following from the New York Sun regarding the Duke of Marlborough.

"The Duke, who is the husband of Consuelo Vanderbilt, after protesting against pending radical land measures, two years ago placed 1,000 acres of his Blenheim Castle estate under the plow, with the object of increasing the national food supply and giving employment to laborers. He has since produced two good crops of wheat, barley and oats. He substituted sheep for the mower on his lawns, and when the supply of grass became scarce planted cabbages in his flower beds. The Duke also made a grant of land on which to build cottages for the laborers."

Slight as the tax is, it has forced the Duke to employ labor in putting to some use, land which he had previously held out of use.

That so slight an application of land value taxation should have such a result, shows what a benefit it would be to England to extend the principle further.

It would seem that the war, with its need of increased revenue, would have been sufficient reason to increase taxes on land values. But unfortunately this has not been done. The landowners of England were evidently not sufficiently patriotic to endure an increase of taxation, so the English Cabinet and Parliament put war expenses on labor instead.

However, such opposition will only hasten the time when the landed aristocracy must surrender its privileges.

Ship Your Grain

Ship your grain, notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited, and let us handle your cars for you. Our experience and facilities are at your service.

Highest possible prices, careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments accompanied by Government certificates.

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On request we will Wire or Phone Higher Prices than any competitor for grain of any kind, for shipment to, or in store either Government Interior or any Terminal Elevator, and will make Highest Cash Advance to shippers who sell, or who wish to hold their grain.

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CASH FOR YOUR CREAM

EVERY SHIPMENT

FREE CANS FOR A MONTHS TRIAL-SHIPMENTS IF REQUIRED



WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

"DAIRYING FOR DOLLARS"

CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Butter Making Plants at

BRANDON CARMAN YORKTON

Ship to any point you wish and get Money Order by return mail

HORSES! HORSES!

THE HORSE MARKET OF ALBERTA

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday. Always on hand 200 to 500 head to choose from. Horses of all descriptions always on hand. You can buy one or a carload. Horses delivered free of charge to C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.R. Stockyards. If you are in need of horses, come and give us a trial. Our prices are right.

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Telegraph Address "HORSES," Calgary.

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Overland

TRADE MARK REG

35 horsepower

\$ 965

Roadster \$935

Model 83 B—f. o. b. Toronto

This is the car which is outselling—virtually *two for one*—any other car which sells for \$550 or more.

And the principal reason is power.

No other car at anywhere near its price is anywhere near so powerful.

In fact you must pay nearly \$200 more for as much power in any other car.

As a rule, prices vary according to power,

This \$965 Overland is the one big, important, outstanding exception to the rule.

It is priced way below its power class.

All last summer, when this car sold for \$1050, we were 20,000 to 40,000 cars behind orders.

No car has yet appeared to dispute supremacy with this one.

And this one has been improved and the price lowered.

Though we trebled our production, the demand kept up all winter and consumed our output.

Another heavy shortage this spring is almost certain.

Order yours now so you won't have to wait.

See the Overland dealer today.

Catalog on request—please address Dept. 620

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in any
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